

SINCE 1909

February-March 1969

50 cents

CALIFORNIA'S OWN
GARDEN MAGAZINE



California GARDEN

In this issue:

- ☐ GERANIUMS - AZALEAS
- ☐ HERBS - WHAT TO GROW FOR SUPER SALADS
... AND MUCH MORE!

- UPCOMING
FLORAL
EVENTS
- 

Floral events...

San Diego Floral Association Programs

Third Tuesday, Floral Building, Balboa Park
Chairman, Mrs. Eugene Cooper

FLOWER SHOWS

FLOWER SHOWS FOR 1969

Shows in Conference Building, Balboa Park unless listed otherwise.

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY—April 12th & 13th.

WESTERN ORCHID CONGRESS—April 16th thru 21st.

SAN DIEGO-IMPERIAL COUNTIES IRIS SOCIETY—April 26th & 27th, "Iris Fiesta" (theme).

SAN DIEGO BONSAI—May 2nd thru 4th.

SAN DIEGO DAHLIA SOCIETY—August 1st thru 4th. Nat'l Convention (Tentatively July 31st is for set-up but one can check if show is starting then).

POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB in Floral Building, May 2nd.

CORONADO FLORAL ASSOCIATION SHOW—Spreckels Park on Orange Ave. between 6th & 7th. "Coronado Blooms for the 200th Anniversary." Dates April 12, 1969 2-7 p.m., April 13, 1969 10 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Bus Tours

BUS TOURS

To register call 232-5762 from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

APRIL 17, 1969—BUSCH GARDENS TOUR. Cost \$5.50 Leave Balboa Park 8:30 a.m. or La Jolla Library at 9:00 a.m. and return about 6:00 p.m.

A luncheon stop and time for brousing will be given at the Topanga Canyon Shopping Center.

At the Busch Gardens there will be a monorail tour through the Brewery. The gardens will be especially beautiful at this time as many spring bulbs will be in bloom. Streams, waterbirds and landscaping with weather rock are highlights of the park.

A free tropical bird show is presented and free beer is offered.

FUTURE TOURS

MARCH—DESERT FLOWER TOUR to be announced in March when we see spring rains which bring out the flowers about a week later. This tour will be via Bonner Grade to Borrego Springs, stops will be made in Julian, in Santa Ysabel and the Anza-Borrego State Park.

BAKERS HALF DOZEN TOUR—THURSDAY, APRIL 24 Cost \$5.50. Shell store—cacti growing grounds—Mission San Luis Rey, visit to potter's work shop, iris gardens, winery tasting room.

MAY—JULIAN WILDFLOWER SHOW SATURDAY, MAY 10 Stops at nurseries including Bonsai collection viewing.

FARMERS' MARKET and LOS ANGELES COUNTY MUSEUM ART TOUR will be held in June.

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CALIFORNIA GARDEN

California's Own Garden Magazine

February - March, 1969

Vol. 60

No. 1

The San Diego Floral Association

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SINCE 1909

THE COVER

A gay red geranium brightens a winter view!
Our cover is a dramatic photograph by Mrs. Eugene Cooper (Betty).

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Visions of Spring...

*Would God I were
The tender apple blossom
That floats and falls
From off the twisted bough.
To lie and faint
Within your silken bosom
Within your bosom
As that does now;
Or would I were
A little burnished apple
For you to pluck me
Gliding by so cold,
While sun and shade
Your robe of lawn will dapple
Your robe of lawn
and your hair's spun gold.*

—"LONDONDERRY AIR"

BY

KATHARINE TYNAN HINKSON



PHOTO BY BETTY MACKINTOSH

"Blossoms of the Mackintosh Apple"

No relation to our talented photographer, but she couldn't resist presenting us with this stunning camera study—and your editor couldn't resist pairing it with the old and beloved song praising the beauty of the irresistible apple blossom. We felt it set the mood perfectly for our spring and summer issues of CALIFORNIA GARDEN.

*"Flirtation"—Very new
pure white with brushwork
of strawberry pink on the
upper petals.*

*their
infinite
variety...*



PHOTOS COURTESY SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GERANIUM GARDENS

GERANIUMS

by Mike Curtis

WHEN I TELL PEOPLE we collect geraniums, too many say, "Geraniums! Why all you do is stick them in the ground and they grow."

Fortunately, in Southern California, this is true. Geraniums will grow if you just stick them in the ground. They'll even grow in clay if there's some drainage. So will bare root roses. So will tulip bulbs. But you won't get very good roses and you won't get very good tulips.

You won't get very good geraniums either. You may think they are great—that's the way geraniums are. But you'll have much better flowers if you give as much care to their planting as you do to the roses or tulips.

And you'll also do better if you buy the latest geraniums, the newly developed varieties hybridized for beauty and strength.

Then, when you plant them make sure they have good drainage and food, and that the pH is around 6.5-7.5. Water them well when they are dry and give them a diluted, good all-purpose feed every month.

Control Mold

When they are in the ground or in pots you might also give them Dexon, a fungicide to fight a mold found in the Colorado River water here. The mold was discovered by the people at the Southern California Geranium Gardens in Escondido and they recommend the Dexon, 4 ounces to 50 gallons of water the first application; 2 ounces each month afterwards. If you lost some cuttings this fall, incidentally, and don't know why, it probably was because of this mold.

In early fall, when the geraniums have

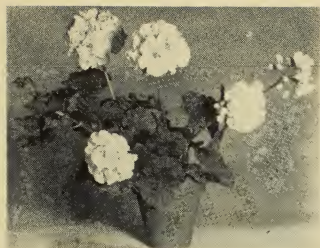
stopped blooming, cut them back—or even start with a new plant for the next year. Why leave a plant in the ground for more than a year or so when there are so many different geraniums your neighborhood hasn't seen yet?

Excellent Container Plants

First of all, I'd like to explain that Muriel, my wife, and I don't have too many geraniums in the ground. Our lot is very small and practically all our geraniums are in containers. I'm not sure how many we have; we're always getting new varieties and we lose one once in a while, and I get confused when I try to count them. I'm sure we have more than 200 varieties of all kinds.

Ours is a shotgun collection. We have Martha Washington pelargoniums (hereafter referred to by our preferred name

Common? Uncommon is more like it! Lavish blooms, a myriad of uses, new improved strains to give year-round blossoms. Mr. Curtis knows his geraniums, as we think you'll agree after reading his exciting article.



Soft lilac flowers with a crimson spot distinguish the potted geranium above—"Alliance." It's a cross between Zonal and Ivy types.



"Clown"—extra large flowers of bluish pink with soft red markings on the upper petals.

"Applause" lives up to its name. In 1963 the Master Nurserymen's Association patented this, one of the few geraniums patented so far. This is a soft rose-pink with white petal edges and throat.



Now a favorite: "Party Dress" (Irene) with soft delicate rose pink coloration. Always in bloom.

Below: "Confetti," a pelargonium. Lavishly flowered, this is lavender rose with dark veining on all the petals.



Cramped for space? Try a totem pole of this variety! And that's its name: "Totem Pole of Santa Paula." (Perfect for trailer gardeners.)



Some geraniums are loved as much for their foliage as for their flowers. In fact, some are typified as 'fancy leaf.' This one is "Happy Thought"—and so it is!



"Springtime" makes a marvelous border along a driveway. Remember next time you have a landscaping change in mind, to include some of the colorful varieties mentioned by our author.

of regals), zonals, scented, fancy leaf, novelties, ivies, dwarfs. Everything in the backyard is a geranium except for an apricot tree, some roses, a strawberry guava and a Leroma Grandiflora in a can that Muriel took a fancy to. We treat it just like a geranium.

We became interested in geraniums after reading an article about three years ago in this magazine by Fred Bode of the Southern California Geranium Gardens, the world's largest wholesalers of cuttings.

We started out with regals (Martha Washingtons, remember) and then went into the other species. We haunted nurseries all over Southern California and now we have a fair collection we hope will get better.

Incidentally, if you are a collector, I needn't tell you never to pass up any nursery, regardless of its size or looks. Many of our plants came from a nursery, now out of business, that we almost ignored because it didn't look like it could pass any inspection. If we hadn't gone in we might have missed a quarter of our collection.

And finally, in a roundabout way, that's the purpose of this article. Instead of going into the culture, I'd rather discuss the many different kinds of geraniums you, too, can show off. Besides, there are books that tell you about the

culture—and I wouldn't tell you my soil mix anyway. I'm still experimenting as I bet you are too.

Use Them for Landscaping

We have shown our geraniums at the San Diego County Fair for the past two years. But one of these summers I'd like to try for the big prize—the landscaping competition—using nothing but geraniums; bushes of regals covered with flowers; other bushes of the dark and light green scented for contrast; dwarf zonals for borders around beds of salmon, pink, red, dark red, white Irenes; ivy geraniums for ground cover and hanging baskets; fancy leafs in tubs for special displays.

It's probably against the rules and I'm sure Bob Lamp, the man in charge, would catch on, but I don't think too many people passing by would know that they were looking at only geraniums.

I could do the same thing if we moved to a larger lot. It would be quite a display.

Marvelous for Apartments

If, on the other hand, I had to move into an apartment, I would insist that it had at least an outside balcony or patio. Then I'd be able to have the best collection of dwarf and miniature zonal geraniums in the city. They wouldn't take up much space. I could put 20 of the

potted plants on a card table with space to spare. None of them would be in bigger than three-inch pots. Getting the varieties wouldn't be much of a problem. I know of specialty nurseries in California that handle at least 50 varieties. And that's only a start. Mark my word, before long you're going to be seeing lots of small geraniums in small pots.

But to get back to geraniums in general. What kind of flowers do you collect to show your friends? Roses? How many do you have in bloom now? Fuchsias? Any flowering now? Tulips? They're not ready yet.

Always in Bloom

Geraniums? Sure. The last time I looked I had 15 different zonals in bloom in the backyard. And I wasn't counting the Irenes. They're always in bloom. Or the ivies—they, too, flower the year around.

Unfortunately, the regals aren't in bloom—no one yet has developed one that will bloom the year round (but I wouldn't bet on it not happening). And for most people who want to plant a garden, geraniums mean regals.

This is fine. Regals are beautiful. Unfortunately, gardeners here don't know just how beautiful. In most cases it's the same old selection of regals every year. New regals are being introduced every year but you have to go to a geranium specialist to find them. And at the same time Lavender Grand Slam is still being sold—a plant that has only two good blooms a summer and then just sits there taking up ground with a little bit of color. You like Lavender Grand Slam? Well, then compare it to the fluffy, frothy, rose-pink Applause, or its white version, Sheer Applause, or the giant candy-pink flowers of Flair, all three of which are at least two years old. These and other new varieties begin blooming in May and don't stop until September.

Look for Special Varieties

You search out the new roses every year, don't you, and demand that your nurseryman gets them? Then ask him what's new in the Martha Washingtons (sorry, regals) and demand them too.

About as popular as the regals are the zonals. And here again your choice is limited. But here there is a legitimate reason, and it's spelled Irene.

They are so dependable and bloom so long they practically have replaced most of the other zonals, except for only a few such as Improved Ricard. But here again,

try to find the whole range of color in Irene at your average nursery. Party Dress (pink), Salmon Irene (salmon), Dark Red Irene, Genie (medium rose), Toyon (scarlet), Penny (neon pink). That's about it. The one I think should be seen is Modesty. It was developed as a white Irene and is white—north of San Francisco. In Southern California it's white and pink—and beautiful. You'll like it—if you can find it.

As good as the Irene's are, it would be nice, too, if some of the older zonals were available in nurseries here and there. We have a few: Mme. Landry, with its large, semi-double flowers of rich salmon; Magnificent, with its enormous semi-double flowers of a light salmon-pink; Better Times, with its rich crimson-double flowers; Springfield Violet, with its enormous trusses of crimson to violet purple flowers; and the Painted Lady family with their cerise-red flowers with large white centers.

The Fancy-Leaf Types

As fairly rare as these plants are, you'll find them much easier than the fancy leaf geraniums. One book lists 46 different varieties in two colors and three colors—yellow-green and bronze, yellow and bright green, silver-green and cream, yellow-green and red-brown, etc. I think they compare to any coleus, but I know of only one San Diego nursery that sells even one fancy-leaf geranium. It's not because they are hard to grow. I have found that cuttings of Skies of Italy (golden tricolor), Happy Thought (green with yellow butterfly) and Marechal MacMahon (yellow-green and bronze) root and grow easily. And everyone who sees them admires them.

The problem, maybe, is that they're geraniums, and too many Californians almost think geraniums are like weeds. Or maybe, too, they just haven't seen the plants. Incidentally, at the next rose show, check the floral arrangements and see how many geranium fancy leaves are used to set off the roses.

They Smell So — Pretty!

Another complaint about geraniums I hear is that they don't smell.

Don't smell? Well, not really, unless you want the odors of the pine forest, of juicy fruit gum, of apple, of peppermint, of roses, of nutmeg, of lemon, of camphor, of coconut, of pepper, of citronella, of orange, of strawberry, of filbert. All of these are found in the scented family of geraniums.

Do you want to collect a particular type of flower? Here's a category. The plants aren't always pretty and the flowers aren't always much. But the scents make up for it. And if you're a fancy cook you can try all kinds of experiments. Many good cooks always put a leaf of the nutmeg geranium in the bottom of a meatloaf pan, or an Old-Fashioned Rose leaf in a cake pan.

But if you want to start a collection you'll have to go to the specialist. You won't find the scented in the average—or even most of the big—nurseries. To be honest, though, the market for the scented is rather small compared to the regals or the zonals or the fancy leaves.

But try them out and maybe you'll have something like this happen to you. We found a scented *Jastrophaeolium* and I planted it in a corner next to a plant table. I didn't know it would grow up to be a monster and I just never got around to cutting it back. Now whenever I walk by I brush it and it gives out with the most fragrant odor of—well, we're not rightly sure, but it is very nice. Wherever I live I'll always have one of those plants somewhere near my working area so I can smell it when I pass it by.

The Rare Ones

Next there are the unusual types of geranium—the Rosebuds (appleblossom, magenta, pink), the cactus-looking Sweetheart that drops its foliage twice a year, the cactus-flowered zonals (red and pink Poinsettia, purple-crimson Star of Persia, white Noel), the phlox and carnation-flowered groups and the Bird's Egg group. If you are collecting geraniums at all you have to have some of these flowers, but where to find them? Certainly not at many nurseries around here. You'll have to hunt them up at a specialist's—and it'll be worth it. Incidentally, we have no examples of the Bird's Egg geraniums with their stippled petals, and we will trade anything we have, provided we have more than one, for a cutting. We'll even make the same offer for any of the phlox group; we don't see many of them either.

Finally, we come to the ivy geraniums and again, I hope I don't belabor the point, but what do you find in most nurseries? "Geraniums, Ivy, Red, White, Pink." That's it, except for maybe a lavender once in a while. The varieties aren't even named.

Perfect for Baskets

If you are planting them in a bank or using them for ground cover what dif-

ference does it make? But why not use them for hanging baskets? The ivies are great for this. For instance, Carlos Uhden, with its bright, light red double flowers with white center when full blown; Mme. Mourrier, a plant from Australia with double salmon-pink flowers; Santa Paula, with its rich lavender-blue flowers on a strong, compact plant; the Blush, with its soft medium pink rosettes. There are a score of others almost equally as good.

I would like to point out just two more and then drop the subject of ivies. First, there's Lavender Nutmeg, an ivy that has the scent of ripe peaches. Think what you could do with that. And there's also Enchantress, with its white-to-pale-lavender, rose-feathered flowers. This is a very old plant we came across in a small nursery. It's also called Peppermint Stick. I understand it isn't more popular because it sometimes reverts to Salmon Enchantress or Rose Enchantress. This is fine with me. I'd like to have three variations of the same plant.

The ivy varieties are available. But you have to ask your nurseryman for them.

As for getting the more exotic varieties, that's difficult. The Road Runner Ranch in Vista is mainly wholesale, but I think that Edith and Everett Platt there would sell some of their plants retail. Pacific Beach Gardens has a moderate supply of exotic geraniums and intends to expand it, possibly. Our own Regal Gardens has some varieties—so many people who saw our collection wanted plants, we had to go into business in a small way.

The one place nearby that doesn't sell plants is the Southern California Geranium Gardens in Escondido. It has the biggest collection in the world—but it is strictly wholesale. But it will sell to your favorite nurseryman if you can get him to order the cuttings.

You can also buy plants from specialty nurseries through the mail. (We suggest air express if you're buying special types.)

If you do become interested in joining the International Geranium Society. It issues a quarterly bulletin and holds monthly meetings in Los Angeles. The address is

International Geranium Society
1424 Bluff Drive
Santa Barbara, Calif. 93105

If you want to read more about geraniums there are two very good books:

Peggy Schulz's "All About Geraniums," is now out of print but can be found sometimes in second-hand book stores. The other is Helen Van Pelt Wilson's "The Joy of Geraniums." That's available now.

Mrs. Wilson, incidentally, lists nurseries in both England and Australia, where geraniums are even more popular than they are in the United States. If you really want to get into the hobby seriously, you might even begin importing new varieties.

One of these days, I'm going to find a contact in Germany to start sending me geraniums from there. My mother-in-law was there last year and her pictures of the windowboxes and beds of geraniums are beautiful.

Now, if I could just figure out how to get more pots in the backyard! ■



Another exquisite blossom caught by Betty Mackintosh at its peak moment: the plum.

WANTED!

by Alice Mary Rainford

KATE OLIVIA SESSIONS would say, "Why talk about what I did? Do something about it. Don't let me down. Don't let all my work be lost." She would have wanted to run the following ad:

"Needed, a young woman interested in botany, willing to work hard, devoted to San Diego, with the vision and the enthusiasm to take over the good work for which I left the foundation."

Such a young woman would establish a small nursery devoted to growing worthwhile native shrubs and trees and those Australians and South Africans which Miss Sessions proved were a success here and which are now difficult to find. Fast real estate development has caused growers to supply standard types of plants, easily sold by the hundreds for tract landscaping and many choice varieties of plants which might make some of our gardens outstanding are being lost.

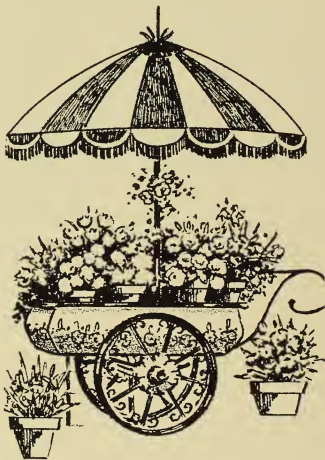
Through her worldwide correspondence and knowledge of plants from other countries Kate Sessions was able to bring to our city many unusual plants. Among those that easily come to mind are the many varieties of Erica from Africa, much better adapted to our climate than European heathers, the lovely Silver tree (*Leucadendron argenteum*) from Table Mountain, and mesembryanthemums (ice plants), such a success on our dry canyon slopes as fire retardants

and erosion preventatives. When Miss Sessions visited the Madeira Islands she brought back memories of slopes covered with blue honey plant (*Echium Candicans*) and envisioned it covering our canyon sides. Now, I believe, you would find more of them in Laguna Beach than in San Diego.

We need to have called to our attention our lovely wild lilac or Ceanothus, Romneya, our Matilija Poppy, and *Erythra brandegeei* the slender-trunked fan palm Miss Sessions and Mr. Brandegee brought from Baja California over fifty years ago. There is a lovely red flowering Grevillea shrub so large and sturdy—it is so free blooming and the season is long—One growing next door to me seems never without flowers.

Recently, in a New Zealand garden magazine I read such an enthusiastic account of the Romneya, of our California golden poppy and our wild Mentzelia growing in New Zealand and Australia—yet we are neglecting them!

Let's wake up to the heritage Miss Sessions left to us. No doubt a nursery growing natives and plants from similar climates might be some years in making a financial success but it would come in time and what a boon it would be to our county where now we struggle to grow plants which need more water than we have, richer soil than we have, and a cold winter rest that we cannot offer.



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Episcopal Home-and-Garden Tour in La Jolla

St. James-by-the-Sea Episcopal Church, La Jolla, California will hold its 33rd Annual Home and Garden Tour on Saturday, April 12, 1969 from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Four beautiful La Jolla homes and gardens will be on display. Their owners are: Mr. and Mrs. William Hillyer, 7725 Sierra Mar Drive; Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Johnston, 1920 Spindrift Drive; Baron Frederick von Soosten and Baroness Margaret von Soosten, 2442 Calle del Oro; Mr. and Mrs. John W. Willis, 6003 Avenida Cresta.

Climaxing the Tour will be the traditional Tea at the La Jolla Beach and Tennis Club from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. in addition to which there will be a well-stocked Garden Shop where guests may purchase fresh-cut flowers, fruits, and many unusual boutique items.

Bus transportation will leave from the Parish House, corner of Silverado and Eads Avenues, from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. at 15 minute intervals.

Tickets may be purchased at either the Parish House or at any of the four homes the day of the Tour. The \$3.00 donation includes bus transportation and the Tea. ■



Readers! Gardeners!

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Leaves from a California Florist's Notebook

Editor's Foreword: The following introduction and excerpt are from Miss Alice M. Rainford's projected book, rich in floricultural, horticultural and artistic knowledge and experience. The book will be called "Leaves from a California Florist's Notebook." Through its pages (much of which will be previewed in CALIFORNIA GARDEN through-out this 200th Anniversary year), will be found many fascinating sidelights of persons and events of days gone by. We are indebted to Miss Rainford, and to Mrs. Alice Clark who has been responsible for compiling Miss Rainford's writing on this subject, particularly treasured by the readers of this magazine.

AN INTRODUCTION BY ALICE M. RAINFORD

San Diego's first florist shop was established by Miss Kate Olivia Sessions, a greatly admired California Horticulturalist.

As a girl in Oakland, she had acquired a reputation for flower arranging. In the early days of the eighteen eighties, the public began to want something more than the solid stiff arrangements supplied in that day. Miss Sessions admired natural styles and provided them for friends and neighbors.

She came to Southern California to teach in San Diego High. She eventually gave up teaching to devote time to her flowers, a hobby she pursued throughout her life.

Miss Sessions became one of the most noted horticulturalists of the United States. In Europe she was feted and entertained by royalty of the horticultural world.

When I was seven I met Miss Sessions and told her that some day I would like to work in her garden. I dreamed of my wish constantly and turned aside various occupations which were suggested.

Shortly after my eighteenth birthday I sent Miss Sessions a letter expressing my desire to come to San Diego and work in her shop. Though I became downhearted because she had no position open I still cherish the letter she wrote describing disadvantages of a florist's life in such a way that I did not give up hope for a horticulturalist career.

While variety and form in flower arranging seem to be stressed more than other features, color is of greater importance. Our homes, which should be restful, are often disquieted by ill-considered or jarring color combinations which may have a profound effect on the beholders.

Southern California residents long for more blue flowers. Semi-tropical conditions and our alkaline soils produce yellow and flame colors in greater profusion. Fortunately many days of blue skies keep us from being surfeited with too much yellow. Although we love California poppies and ranunculus, we plant for-get-me-nots in shady corners and blue columbine which we borrow from Colorado neighbors. We grow iris nicely and blue plumbago almost takes possession of our gardens. We need the idealism and spirituality of blues to lift us above the materialism of modern life.

Blue, essentially a spiritual color, can be remote and cold, shutting off warmth of friendship. Yellow brings courage and cheer, harmonizing with blue and finally merging into green, the practical color which gives useful foliage and food for our material needs, thus rounding out a perfect combination.

Deeper yellows, oranges and flame are vivifying forces. Perhaps an over supply of these brilliant colors in flowers and textiles of tropical countries causes turbulent depths in their natures which we need to avoid.

A dash of clear red gives life and fire. There are many gradations of this color, some cleansing and purifying in their intensity, some signifying passion, anger, love and hate, depending on how they affect us.

The richness of deep purple and violet are emblematic of rare power, dignity, philosophy, resignation and conquest over base thought. From this we turn back across the rainbow to spiritual heights of blue.

A perfect blending of all colors produces white—transcendent in purity, a symbol of peace.

Flowers may be combined for different effects and white ones may be used to soften and harmonize the brilliant hues.

- Watch for another section to follow this introduction, in our April-May issue.

STAG-HORN FERNS AT THE SAN DIEGO ZOO



by Timothy Aller, Horticulturist
San Diego Zoo

Platycerium coronarium Malaya
(In the Zoo Rain Forest)

PHOTO BY RON GARRISON, SAN DIEGO ZOO

THE ZOO HAS ACQUIRED a fine collection of large stag-horn ferns through donations of interested persons and by growing them from spores. Our largest stag-horns are in the Rain Forest, Fern Canyon and the hummingbird exhibit.

In relatively recent times, a tremendous amount of interest has been shown in the collection and cultivation of this particular group of ferns. The botanical name (the genus *Platycerium*, pronounced plat-ee-ser-ee-um) is taken from the Greek and means, literally, "broad horn," this having been given by Desvaux in 1827 in an allusion to the form of the fronds.

Platycerium is a member of the fern family *Polypodiaceae*, which also contains such well-known, horticulturally, genera as *Polypodium*, *Campyloneurum*, and *Phelebodium*. They are, however, unique among all ferns—and, indeed, unique in the entire plant kingdom, not being closely related to any other ferns, and certainly not resembling in the slightest way any other kinds of plants known to science!

Air Plants

All of these stag-horn ferns are, in nature, epiphytes or "air plants," if you wish. They occur for the most part in the tropical parts, of Asia, Indonesia and Australia, with a few species known in tropical Africa, Madagascar (now the Malagasy Republic), and other nearby islands, and with a single incompletely-known representative in the Amazon Basin of South America.

The *Platyceriums* are relatively easy to grow with success here in Southern California and San Diego and vicinity, in particular. Since they are tropical plants, close attention must be paid to temperature, and if one does not have a lath-house, greenhouse, or other sort of comparable protection, they should be moved to a warm situation should the thermometer drop below 50° F.

Here at the zoo we have never experienced a loss of stag-horns due to cold weather. They do, however, thrive in the hummingbird "walk-through" exhibit

and also in our protected Rain Forest. We have placed them in Fern Canyon which is open but has an "umbrella cover" of Jacaranda trees, but with not as good results. *Platycerium alcicorne* (the species name is pronounced al-si-kor-nee), which is common throughout Australia, even extending into the coolish southern part of the "Island Continent," is reasonably hardy—for the genus—but even it requires some sort of protection if the temperature falls much below 50° F. for very long.

A greenhouse is ideal for their cultivation, naturally, but even here in Southern California it is not essential. Many commercial and amateur growers keep their stag-horns in lath-houses, or even outside under trees, at least during most of the year.

A couple of years ago we received as a donation a huge stag-horn (*P. angolense*) with 32 pups on it, from the Clarke estate on Point Loma. This stag-horn was thriving on a huge palm tree



Platycerium Vassei in hummingbird cage. San Diego Zoo photo by Ron Garrison.

(*Phoenix canariensis*) growing outside, and had been growing on this palm for many years. This area was very humid, and the plant had been given copious supplies of water. This proves that, if grown as patio or outside plants, careful attention must be paid at all times to these cultural requirements.

Fertilizers

Stag-horns need frequent and rather liberal applications of fertilizing materials. I suggest dried blood or commercial manures (such as processed steer) as perhaps the best of those readily available, since neither of these burn the relatively fragile "shield" fronds, as many ordinary solid commercial fertilizers are apt to do. Fertilizer can be given on a regular monthly basis to excellent advantage, and I would also suggest that at periodic intervals the entire plant be dipped in a large pail filled with a somewhat dilute solution of commercial liquid fertilizer.

Extremes of sunlight cause unattractive spotting of the fleshy fronds of these stag-horns, hence they should be kept in a relatively shaded spot in the tropical garden. Here at the zoo we place them where they get partial sun, preferably in early morning, with lots of cool shade, especially in the hot summer months. Too dense shade should be avoided, however, as this causes the fertile fronds to grow abnormally and unattractively elongated. They also will not tolerate an excessively drafty situation. We put a large *Platycerium bifurcatum* (by-fur-kah-tum) in our exit breezeway, which is open at each end with a plastic roof, and it would not survive in this location. We nearly lost it in spite of very careful care. When it was moved to a more protected place, out of the draft, it started to pick up and is back in good condition now.

These magnificent and certainly unusual stag-horn ferns of the genus *Platycerium*

are, for the most part, of easy cultivation in our tropical areas (probably sub-tropical for most of Southern California), hence I heartily recommend them to the hobbyist who is intrigued by something very different and something which will cause comment in the patio or garden.

Where to Start

To start one's collection, I would suggest acquisition of one of the more common and huskier species, such as the widespread *Platycerium bifurcatum* which ranges from New Caledonia, New Guinea and Australia throughout Indonesia. *P. alcicornis*, mentioned earlier in this article, also is a good subject for the novice.

Once you have mastered the cultural necessities of these "simple" species, you can then try your hand with some of the rarer, and slightly more difficult, kinds of this incredible genus of ferns, certainly among the most unusual of all tropical plants. ■



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QUAIL GARDENS FOUNDATION

News Notes

THE CELEBRATION of the 200th Anniversary will be marked by a continuous parade of flowering trees, shrubs and annuals at Quail Gardens. This is San Diego County's famous botanic garden. Turn east off Freeway 5 at Encinitas Boulevard and north on Quail Gardens Drive, and you will be there.

Through March, there will be special displays for you to see:

The winter-flowering Coral Tree (*Erythrina lysistemon*) near the bird bath is in bloom now and will hold till March.

Tibouchina, Princess Flower, is beautiful with its large violet petals.

The *Acacias* put on a show all their own in the early spring. The Pearl Acacia starts in December, with the golden Bailey Acacia hard on its heels. These are followed by the green gold of *A. decurrens*, and the lovely yellows of "Australian Willow," *A. verticillata* and the smaller types.

Under the Cork Oaks are the *Azaleas* which will reach their full glory soon.

In sunnier areas some new varieties of *Gazania* will be showy.

On the bank above the parking lot *Linaria* is in bloom.

It is a little early for the wild flower garden, but March should bring us California poppies with promise of others soon.

The Aloe species will be showy during the early spring.

Tours are conducted on the second Saturday of each month, at 10:30 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. Large groups can arrange for other times with Miss Dorothea Fox, P.O. Box 726, Cardiff-by-the-Sea, Calif. 92007.

—Mary Louise Jannoch

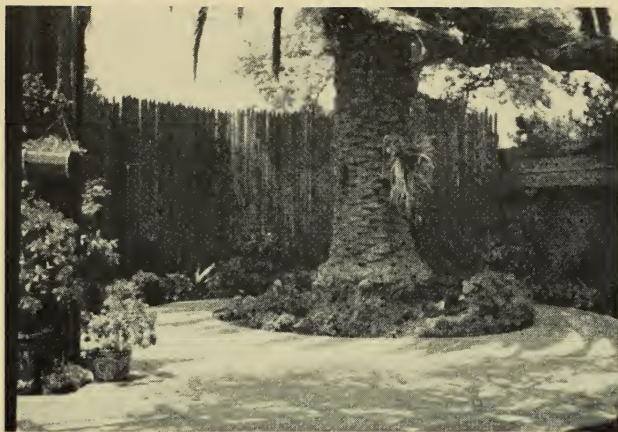
COURSE OF FLOWER SHOW SCHOOL SET FOR MARCH 25, 26, 27

Open To The Public

A day of flower arrangement study will be offered and a day of horticulture study. A fee of ten dollars will be charged for attendance for two days or five dollars for one day. Subject of the horticulture study will be iris and calla lilies, cut blooms, and orchid and philodendrons will be the subject of potted plant study.

Those who are taking the course to earn a flower show judge's papers will return on a third day to take a written test.

For further information call Co-chairmen: Mrs. Ralph Rosenberg, 295-1537, or Mrs. Harry K. Ford, 583-4320. ■



Interesting use of a small space, dominated by a large palm. Pots, hanging baskets take little area. The stag-horn fern finds a perfect place on the tree trunk.

Trials of a Transplanted Gardener

by Dorothy P. Whiteside

A FUNNY THING happened to me this past December: I got bored with gardening. No, bored isn't a strong enough word. I was exhausted, sated, fed up, utterly disenchanted; I had had it.

I refused to worry about spring color or green vistas. The fact that it was time to pot up cinerarias bothered me not at all. If the garbers were determined to commit suicide by sinking into their mulch, so be it. If the so-called fall rains (where were they?) left October plantings wilted, that was merely unfortunate. I developed a sort of side-wise detour through the garage, to avoid reproach from the young hopefuls in the palm patio; in fact, I took to using the front door upon occasion. If it became necessary to invade the back forty, because some guest demanded a margarita or an orange blossom, I put on blinders and set a course straight for the source of supply.

Nobody was more startled at my sudden switch than I. Had I not been the despair of my new California friends, whose concerns, if they did not involve gardening, were no concern of mine? Was it not I who had wailed from the

housetops about my landscape contractor, who had parlayed one obtuse Mexican laborer and a set of ingenious excuses into nine months of confusion?

Then suddenly the answer hit me. I hadn't really suffered a sea-change; I merely had a bad case of eastern syndrome.

Nobody on Long Island Sound has to garden in December. The bulbs are in, the rose catalogues haven't even arrived yet. It is a time to rest, relax, and buy poinsettias from the florist. And a rest from gardening, I told myself, was just what I needed.

The dearth of a dormant season is just one of the many problems that have beset me since I moved, about a year and a half ago, to southern California; but it is one of the most baffling. There may be a certain amount of dormancy somewhere in this area, but I can't seem to spot it on my property. Take the roses, for example. When I finally got back in orbit, in early January, I armed myself with pruners and what I hoped would serve as "dormant" spray, and trekked out back to tend them. Much to my amazement

they were in bloom. True, they seemed to have lost a great many leaves and looked rather ragged, but dormant they were not. I withdrew to the patio to mull over that situation.

There before me hung my big fuchsia also still in bloom, if only haphazardly. It had had its late fall pruning, of course; I do attempt to profit by the western garden books which I keep at my elbow.

If there is a "deciduous" tree in this locality, I've yet to see it. Certainly I own none. My trees don't drop their leaves in one predictable season, when a person can organize one huge leaf-raking, leaf-burning spree. They shed whenever they jolly well feel like it, which ends up being most of the time. Some tree is sure to be shedding at any given moment, if not leaves then fruit or florescence. That expanse of smooth green turf so devoutly to be desired is seldom, in its entirety, uncluttered.

And speaking of turf: When I came here, the lawn areas were in pretty good shape. Although basically good old bermuda, dichondra was taking over, and all during that first winter the lawns stayed



View of Mrs. Whiteside's "back forty." It's spacious, pleasing to the eye and inviting.

green. I cherished, fed and talked to that dichondra, I tended it personally for months. Then, in a moment of weakness, I hired a lawn crew. Their ideas were not my ideas, but I bowed to their superior wisdom. Now I have a lovely, low-cut sweep of brown bermuda, showing green only where oxalis is beginning to sprout.

I don't mean to imply that I could have done better myself. I am most humble about learning from those who understand this climate. I listen and I read, I keep the *Sunset Garden Book* at my elbow. The trouble is that no two people seem to agree in their words of wisdom. Our local nurseryman and I have an affinity. He loves me because for months I've kept the till ringing; I love him because, although he has five years' seniority on me in California, he hails from my own bailiwick in Connecticut and he understands my confusion about such things as violas (need sun here) and azaleas that bloom again in December. However, there is violent discrepancy between what he tells me and the advice of my landscape man. Not even in the matter of effective sprays do they see eye to eye.

But I've discovered one advantage in this lack of rapport among the experts: Since I've no idea which of them is right, I can always choose the procedure that

seems to involve the least effort. This may not be a very scientific approach, but it certainly does pamper my congenial lazy streak.

Of course, now that I have several months of experience behind me, I am no longer startled and shocked by the strange behavior here of plants with which I had innocently thought I was familiar. For example, I now comprehend that stock, if it flourishes at all, will do so to a height of six feet; this year it is properly placed in the background. I will never again expect a margarita to confine itself to modest proportions. I no longer will hope for June bloom from delphinium (mine were gorgeous in late April, last year), or any kind of summer show from petunias, which will have sprawled themselves into dishabille after Memorial Day.


Perhaps in due course I will get it through my head that the rain in this locale barely wets the plain, and that deep watering is essential forever. Also, that no matter how healthy a planting may appear to be, there are sure to be lurking any number of strange bugs and worms, ready to pounce upon it. The hose and the spray equipment know no dormant season. When I assimilate these facts of a California gardener's life, it could be that my garden will approach the potential for which it was so carefully planned. ■

Rules Change On Flower Show School Program

The following changes in the rules governing the National Council Flower Show School program have been passed. These rules will take effect March 1, 1969:

1. Two Creativity Awards may be offered in each Flower Show, if twelve entries are made in each section. One may be given in the niche section, another in a section that is shown on a pedestal. There must be a minimum of three classes with four entries in each section and all other rules that designate the Creativity Award on page 46 of the Brown Handbook must be followed.
2. There must be a minimum of two educational exhibits in each Flower Show for the new National Educational Award to be given.
3. In 1966 to bring variety eligible for the Tricolor Award and the Award of Distinction, a ruling was passed that one of these classes for each of these awards could use a figurine. It has been found that the allowance of the figurine did not bring more interest or more beauty into the arrangements and classes, but rather caused controversy between the words figurine and accessory, so beginning March 1, 1969, all classes eligible for the Tricolor Award should consist of all fresh plant material, no figurines; and all classes eligible for the Award of Distinction should consist of all natural dried, treated or dried tinted material, no figurine. All other requirements on pages 45 and 46 of the Brown Handbook must also be met.
4. Horticultural exhibits for Juniors classes should have been in the possession of the exhibitor for at least 45 days.

—Submitted by Mrs. Harry K. Ford,
State Chairman of Judges



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PHOTOS
BY
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MACKINTOSH



Malacotbrix californica (Desert Dandelion)

*... into each life
some rain
must fall*

by Helen V. Witham

... BUT IF YOU ARE A desert wild-flower seed, just any old rain will not do. It must be very special rain. It must fall in November or December, and it must be a goodly amount of rain, well over an inch. Rain in January or February or March, or flash floods in midsummer, will not produce the high percentage of germination that results in spectacular displays.

Whoever was managing the rainfall this year did not do it very well from the flowers' point of view. This good soaker in January will, provided it is followed by several inches more rainfall within a reasonable length of time, bring out annual flowers on this side of the mountains, but rainfall in January will not make desert annuals produce the profusion of bloom we think of as a great display. There will be millions of flowers, yes, but they will be on smaller plants, with one or a few flowers to a plant which in a "good" year would have ten. It has to be this way because the growing season is shortened by the late start. The desert warms up early and rapidly, even sudden-

ly; and long hours of hot sunshine and drying winds may destroy small seedlings. With an early start the plants can grow larger before flowering and setting seed. Since this is the whole purpose in life of an annual plant it stands to reason that in a short season the plant cannot grow very large before it must produce seed.

We wonder, *how do they know?*

Built-in Computers

Well, they do know. The seeds have their own built-in computers which measure the amount of rain, also the temperature at the time it falls, and possibly also the length of day. Their computers are not gray boxes, but are complex chemical substances known as germination inhibitors. Some of the annual seeds have inhibitors which can be dissolved by slow streams of water percolating down from above, as in rainfall. This leaching action cannot take place if the seeds are merely wet, or are soaked from below. In the case of other seeds the determining factor is the amount of salt in the soil. Here

again, leaching must take place before sprouting can take place. In both these cases the need for an appreciable amount of rainfall is obvious.

Some seeds, including many of the grasses, wait for a few days after a rain and then sprout if the ground is still moist—another way they have of measuring the amount. Still others must have the seed inhibitors removed by the action of bacteria, which cannot get their work done unless they have a prolonged period of moisture. And seeds of yet another group refuse to sprout until they have been wet by a series of rains.

Amazing Survival Mechanism

The desert annuals are not the plants we think of as specially adapted to desert conditions. Rather, we could say that they avoid what we think of as desert conditions. They simply are not there in seasons of extreme drought, or seasons of extremely high temperature. Their survival mechanism is this ability to measure rainfall, and if there is not enough, the



Desert Star: *Monopetilon bellioides*

seeds lie dormant, remaining viable for many years.

The abundance and distribution of plants are controlled by germination and by growing conditions encountered by the seedlings. Those sprouting after an insufficient amount of rain will likely perish before reaching maturity. If all or most of the seeds were to sprout under these conditions it would mean the end of the race. Therefore we may conclude that evolution has acted to provide the various means of controlling germination so that seeds will sprout only when there is a fair chance of survival. It has been found that more than fifty percent of seedlings that sprouted after a heavy rain survived to flower and set seed.

Dr. Frits Went, in carefully controlled experiments at California Institute of Technology a number of years ago, found that rain in darkness has a different effect from rain during the day and that seeds have specific responses to temperature. He writes: "When a mixture of rain-treated seeds of various annuals is kept in a warm greenhouse, only the summer-germinating plants sprout; the seeds of the winter annuals remain dormant. When the same seed mixture is kept in a cool place, only the winter annuals germinate. From this it is obvious that the annuals will not germinate unless they can survive the temperatures following their germination—and unless there has been enough rain to allow them to complete their life cycle. Since these desert plants cannot depend on 'follow-up' rains in nature, they germinate only if they have enough rain beforehand to give them a reasonable chance for survival."

This accounts for the two seasons of flowering in areas of southern Arizona, where most or a large part of the annual precipitation comes in the form of summer thundershowers. August, in some years, finds roadsides and other open spaces near Tucson and in Saguaro National Monument covered with wispy green grass and many species of flowers, all appearing much too fragile to withstand temperatures that are melting people, but these plants know what they are doing. They have measured that rain and temperature, run the figures through their computers, and the answer has come out: "Let's grow!"

The winter annuals of the same areas are different plants, not the same ones giving repeat performances. This is the



Oenothera californica—grows on desert slopes of mountains.

result of their amazing ability to resolve the moisture-temperature—does-it-equal-survival problem.

Now let us look at rainfall figures for Anza-Borrego Desert State Park:

November—.03 (No sprouting likely)

December 20-21—.34, followed by .33

on Dec. 26-27 (Some germination probable)

January 14-15—.86, Jan. 19, 20, 21, sprinkles, January 22—.39 (Things are getting better all the time)

Douglas Bryce, of the Park staff says, (Jan. 24):

"As for a prediction, it's too early to make a flat statement but things are looking up. The rains have been good and it will be better if they continue a little longer. There are other factors which also enter the picture. Temperatures must remain mild into March. Prolonged winds can also destroy the young plants and dry the needed soil moisture. At this time, conditions are good for the flower bloom in March; however, it will probably be well into February before a more positive statement can be made."

Book Review

Everyone should have a book on the culture of bulbs, particularly here where so many kinds can be grown outdoors.

How to Grow Bulbs. A *Sunset* Book. Lane Books. Menlo Park, California, Paperbound. 96 pages, many photographs. \$1.95.

In this revised edition of the *Sunset* Bulb Book we find the six-page section on daffodils introduced with the sentence: "If you could have only one kind of bulb in your garden, you would probably choose the daffodil (*Narcissus*), like most of the world's gardeners. Following this; general notes, and the list of the eleven Divisions according to the classification of the Royal Horticultural Society of Great Britain, which is generally followed at exhibitions and by commercial growers. There is a simple definition of each Division and a brief list of leading varieties in each.

We go on to the many ways to use these accommodating plants: under trees and shrubs, with ground cover, by water, in borders, in containers and rock gardens, as cut flowers. Combinations with other plants are suggested.

As to culture: plant in late summer or early fall, to depth of three times the diameter of the bulb, in well-drained soil, full sun (some will flourish in partial shade). Six of *Sunset's* usual handsome photographs accompany this chapter. Other chapter headings are: How to Grow Bulbs in Containers, How to Combine Bulbs Effectively, Flower Arrangement with Bulbs, Techniques of Bulb Culture, and an easily understood section illustrated with drawings, on the bulb, tuber, corm, rhizome, question. (All are included in the book).

A section everyone can make use of is the Pronunciation Guide. If you have been struggling with *karataviense*, for example, here it is, all spelled out phonetically, with the accented syllable in capitals, so you can solve your problem at a glance.

Perhaps the most fun to read is the Encyclopedia. Here are about 100 brief descriptions with cultural suggestions, accompanied by sketches showing the shape of the flower and something of the habit of the plant. This chapter should encourage more adventurous gardening, especially with the many South Africans which are happy in our dry summer, mild winter climate.

Papershell Narcissus
or *Daffodil N. tazetta*,
"Paper White"

DAFFODILS

by Helen Witham

IT HAS BEEN SAID: "The daffodil is everybody's flower." We could shuffle this a bit and say: they like everyone and everyone likes them. For these are the garden plants which have nearly everything. They are easy to grow, inexpensive to buy, quite free of disease, tolerant of soil and climate, irresistibly appealing of flower, and toxic to gophers.

Perhaps the first question to be asked when we see yellow trumpets with flat blue-green leaves, or "Paper Whites" in a pot, or deliciously scented small jonquils with their dark green rushlike leaves is this: Are they narcissus or daffodils, (or jonquils?) We could say the answer is, "Yes!" Botanically they are all *Narcissus*; they all get called "daffodils"; and many of them, especially in the South, get called "jonquils."

Linnaeus, in his *Species Plantarum*, published in 1753, used the ancient Latin name for these flowers which have occurred wild and have been cultivated in the Mediterranean area for centuries. The old Greek tale of the vain curly-haired youth who spent his time admiring his reflection in a pool, fell in, was drowned and then changed into this fair flower growing and nodding beside a stream has been cited as the source of the name "*Narcissus*." However, the Roman writer, Pliny, one of the first to attempt to write Natural History as we know it, attributes the name to the Greek word *narke*, meaning deep sleep or stupor. This brings us around to the gophers again, for the bulb contains a toxic alkaloid which has a narcotic effect. This led Charles R. Phillips, writing in "American Daffodil Yearbook" in 1960, to state that the Greeks called our favorite flower "stupefying" and meant it.

The old English word "daffodil" has been in use for hundreds of years. We find it over and over, from Daffy-Down-



PHOTO BY BETTY MACKINTOSH

Dilly of the nursery rhyme to Wordsworth's "host of golden—." Oddly enough, the English name also stems from a Greek source. It is derived from *Asphodel*, and to make things more confusing, *Asphodelus* was assigned by Linnaeus to a genus in the Lily family, one quite distinct from our *Narcissus*. As far back as 1629 Parkinson wrote: "*Narcissus* is the Latin name, and Daffodil is the English of one of the same thing."

To confound the matter further, the word jonquil is used in the South for yellow-flowered varieties as well as for Polyanthus or bunch-flowered ones. This word jonquil—hold on now—also goes back to Linnaeus. His use of *jonquilla*,

the diminutive form of the Latin word for reed or rush, refers to the shape of the leaves in this division of *Narcissus*.

Are you sufficiently confused? Then say, "Daffodil," loud and clear.

The English word is used in the names of the Plant Societies both here and in England, and is accepted common usage in spoken language and in gardening and horticultural literature. The name jonquil is reserved, or should be, for the wild species and natural hybrids of Division X, and the cultivars of Division VII.

So, we talk about daffodils, we read about daffodils, and we use the Latin generic name in purely scientific works.

Daffodils, daffodils, DAFFODILS! ■

SPRING ROSE SHOW

by Loraine Schmidt
Co-Chairman of 1969 Show

"ROSAS PASADO, PRESENTE Y FUTURO"—is the show theme of the San Diego Rose Society's 42nd Annual Spring Rose Show to be held on April 12 and 13 at the Conference Building in Balboa Park. With roses past, present and future we will be commemorating San Diego's 200th Anniversary.

For roses "past"—Mr. Donald C. Jarvis of Upland, California will be a guest exhibitor with a featured display, "History of the Roses." Mr. Jarvis, an American Rose Society Consulting Rosarian and a member of the Old Rose Committee, is well-known for his knowledge and display of old roses. He wrote a featured article for CALIFORNIA GARDEN magazine in the June-July 1968 issue entitled "From Ancient to Modern: a History of Roses." It would be of interest to reread this before seeing his display.

A current catalog, "Roses of Yesterday and Today," by Mrs. Dorothy C. Stemler of Tillotson's Nursery of Watsonville, California, will be available for reference at the "Information and Hospitality" section. This is a catalog of old, rare, unusual and selected roses.

For roses "present"—hundreds of lovely roses will be on display in all 16 color classifications. Hybrid teas and grandifloras will be exhibited in classes of one-three and six blooms. Floribundas will be shown in classes of one spray and three sprays. In the popular growing miniatures you will find sections for one bloom - one spray - potted bushes, trees and climbers. A personally autographed book by Mr. Ralph S. Moore, "All About Miniature Roses," will be one of the door prizes.

For roses "future"—the 1969 All-American Rose Selections—Angel Face, Comanche, Gene Boerner and Pascali will

be of interest. Seedlings and test roses will be on display.

Many Miscellaneous Classes

There are numerous miscellaneous classes in our schedule including single roses, most fragrant, new in commerce in the last three years and full-blown.

The Arrangement Division has eight sections from Advanced Amateur to Junior Arranger. This division includes a special class for men only and a class for miniatures. All classes have historical titles to remind us of the founding of San Diego. Show schedules should be read carefully as some sections require reservations.

Special Trophy for Rose San Diego

There will be 35 Specimen Trophies (8 Perpetual) and 10 Arrangement Trophies (2 Perpetual). Perpetual trophies will be awarded only to members of the San Diego Rose Society. A special non-perpetual trophy for the best Rose San Diego will be awarded commemorating the 200th Anniversary. Under the Junior exhibitors two additional trophies will be offered in honor of the Camp Fire and Horizon Club Girls for promoting the Rose San Diego.

A center of interest at the show will be the Display Board. Roses will be spaced and classified on the display board as "Roses of Yesterday-Today-and Tomorrow." Visitors welcome the opportunity to see named roses and to select the variety they would like to grow.

Amateurs Invited to Exhibit

This show is open to the public and all amateur rose growers are invited to exhibit. Entries will be accepted from 7:00 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. on Saturday, April 12. Members of the San Diego Rose Society will assist with entries. Show hours will be Saturday—2:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. and Sunday—10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Admission is fifty cents. Servicemen in uniform will be admitted free. All specimen entries become show property and are sent to various hospitals at the close of the show.

The San Diego Rose Society welcomes the people of San Diego and visitors to the city, and we hope you will attend this show. This show has proven in the past to be one of the largest rose shows in the United States. We hope you will join us in commemorating San Diego's 200th Anniversary. May you all win blue ribbons!

Book Review

"Easy Gardening with Drought-Resistant Plants" by Arno and Irene Nehrling, *Hearthside Press, Inc., New York*, 1968. \$6.95.

There has been a great deal of talk about drought-resistant gardens for Southern California, but there has been very little authoritative instruction about what plants to use, how to plant them and how to keep the garden growing. Arno Nehrling is a former Cornell University faculty member who has amassed many honors in the field of horticulture, the latest one when he was inducted into the Floriculture Hall of Fame. Irene, his wife, was also on the Cornell faculty when they married in 1923, soon after which they became a writing team. They have authored seven books.

Now the Nehrlings have given us an all-in-one volume which even the most inept beginner can use, yet which can command the respect of professional horticulturists and experienced gardeners. There are seventy-seven leprechaun-like drawings showing exactly how to improve the soil; how to create a compost pile; how to plant various types of trees, shrubs, grasses; how to mulch; etc. Considerable attention is given to the selection of proper equipment for and the best methods of watering various soils and topographies. How to keep the garden insect and disease free is well explained. Though it would have been great to have the more than one hundred exquisite photographs in color, one shudders at what the cost of the book would have been!

By sending questionnaires to all State Garden Club Conservation chairmen and the United States Department of Agriculture with its state colleges and experiment stations, the authors were able to produce a journal of information useful in all parts of the United States; all fifty of them. More than half of the book is devoted to carefully annotated and illustrated lists of hardy trees, shrubs, ground covers, vines, annuals and perennials. Botanical and common plant names are given. Locations most favorable for successful growth are suggested.

This easy-to-read text ends with some guidelines for conservation which should be on everyone's mind.

—Virginia Fowler



PHOTOS BY BETTY MACKINTOSH

ROSE SAN DIEGO IS OFFICIALLY PLANTED

*Below: Mrs. William E. Betts, Jr.,
Chairman, Rose San Diego, and
Douglas Giddings, Park and
Recreation Department Chairman.*



This spring, Rose San Diego plants were set into the ground in Balboa Park, to beautify the area where the new Garden-Cultural Center will be constructed later this year. Mayor Frank Curran and Charles Cordell, president of the 200th Anniversary celebration, do the honors.

SPECIAL PRESENTATIONS of ROSE SAN DIEGO

Purchased through San Diego County Council of Camp Fire Girls, these are gifts given to these locations by San Diego Citizens.

	No. of Bushes
Balboa Park	118
Mission San Diego	25
County Administration	27
Helen Cobb—1 Marina Mesa	1
Alvarado Baptist Church	1
Oak Crest Jr. Hi—San Dieguito	1
Heartland YMCA	1
Mission San Diego	1
City of National City	1
First Church of the Nazarene	1
Whaley House	1
Briar Patch School	1
Edwin Benjamin Memorial Library	1
Mission	1
Forward Elementary School	1
San Diego Zoo	1
Encanto Senior Citizens	1
North YMCA	1
College Lutheran Church	1
San Diego USO	1
Juarez Elementary School	1
Skyline Park Town Council	1
YWCA North	2
Rancho Bernardo	1
Nazareth House	1
Senior Citizens of Encanto	1
Post Office, Poway	1
St. Mary's Convent	1
President, Encinitas Chamber of Commerce	1
City of Carlsbad, Library	1
Camp Cahita (Camp Fire Girls, Balboa Park)	1
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Benson—3640 Crown Pt. Dr.	1
Mrs. A. E. Holloway and in memory of Mr. Asher Earl Holloway ..	2
San Diego Rose Society	4
Lila B	1
Clairemont Recreation Council in memory of Walter Boyan ..	1
Mrs. Gerald Gates	1
Ralph D. Adamo, 4206 Genesee	1
Miller's West of Pacific Beach	4
The Sentinel Newspaper	1



"A Garden of herbs, a vineyard, a garden enclosed—
All these have the gravity of use and labor and
Are as remote as memory, and as familiar—"

—(Source not known)

HERBS HAVE BEEN WITH US from the beginning of time and have been used by the peoples of the world throughout the years, back into prehistoric ages.

Genesis 1:29 states: "And God said, Behold I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of the earth." Pioneer gardens of America all included herbs, precious heritages from the homeland, grown from seeds or cuttings brought over the ocean, packed in a chest where space was at a premium. Selections were only the most useful plants, for every housewife grew her own flavoring and seasoning, and also her own home remedies.

One often thinks of herbs as something grown by an elderly peculiar person who mixes weird brews to keep the spirits away. The first thing to consider then is, "What is an Herb?" A good definition often used is from, "In an Herb Garden," by Annie Burnam Carter (Rutgers University Press, 1947):

"An herb is a plant which is, or has been at one time, useful for food, medicines, or dyes . . . An herb must also have an aromatic quality not shared by other plants,

or a certain distinction gained from accomplishment. The herbs are the workers of the world of plants and they give freely of their talents for man's economic needs."

A broad interpretation of the various definitions in use, is that it is a plant used for flavor, physic or fragrance. Herbs were a necessity in the pioneer garden, then forgotten. Now they are becoming fashionable. Travelers to foreign lands are intrigued with delicious dishes served to them. Subtle herb flavors make them ask with excitement, "What is this?"

Interest in gourmet cooking has also become more prevalent. That herbs should be used sparingly is basic. It is said that if you can tell what the flavor is, then you have used too much.

How do they grow?

An herb is often thought of as a small plant that dies down each season, then grows again the following spring, from the roots. However, the field of herbs is much wider, for there are also herbal trees, bulbs and shrubs.

The Bible abounds in references to

A "Knot Garden"

HERBS

by Helen D. Carswell

uses of herbal plants, one of the best known herbal trees is the Laurel or Sweet-Bay. This tree is well covered in CALIFORNIA GARDEN, December 1965, in Mr. Jerabek's article, "Some Bible Plants to be Found in the San Diego Area." You will note that in his picture on page 9 he is holding a copy of "All the Plants of the Bible" by Winifred Walker.

In this age of do-it-yourself and low maintenance gardens, pictures of intricate "knot" gardens and large formal plantings, edged in clipped Box, may discourage the average gardener from attempting a garden of herbs. Henry Beston, author of "Herbs and the Earth" (Now available in Paperback, Dolphin Books) states:

"A garden of herbs need be no larger than the shadow of a bush . . ."

It may be adjusted to your space, time and interest. It can be tucked in a small corner, arranged between the spokes of a wheel, between the rungs of an old ladder, used as borders, windowboxes and pot specimens for patios and doorways.

Keep Them Handy

Herbs are easy to grow. Their main requirement is full sun, average good garden soil, and drainage. One important thing is to have them in a readily available location, perhaps near a kitchen door. Then you can rush out at the last minute before serving a meal and get a snip of "this" and a pinch of "that," for salads, sandwiches, gravy, soup, etc.

It may surprise you how many herbal plants there are in most southland gar-

dens, especially your own. For example: Lavender, Rosemary, Mint, Sage, Basil, Catnip, Cress, Dill, Feverfew, Foxglove, Dianthus, Rue, Thyme, Roses, Yarrow—are some that come to mind readily.

Some of The Favorites

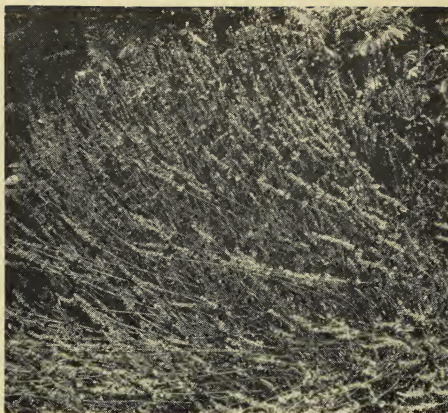
Lavender, *Lavandula officinalis*, a strongly aromatic shrub, has been a favorite beyond memory. Its refreshing fragrance is used in perfume, washes, lotions and medicines. It is associated with folklore, tradition, superstition, and nostalgia. Not a hardy plant, it grows to perfection in the Southland, much to the delight of the bees and butterflies in my garden. It may be kept in bounds by clipping, but should be renewed every few years, with rooted tip cuttings. There are many strains of lavender, but *L. officinalis* has the most pleasing fragrance.

Rosemary, *Rosemarinus officinalis*, is as popular as lavender and has many uses. An old English herbal states:

"Make thee a box of the wood of rosemary and smell to it and it shall preserve thy youth."

This property alone should make it a popular garden subject. It is known as the herb of friendship and remembrance. Its beautiful blue flowers in winter make it a must for San Diego. A superior cultivar becoming popular for an evergreen ground cover is *R. officinalis*, 'Lockwood de Forest,' for its more compact growth habit and profuse bloom of a deeper blue shade.

Parsley, chives and garlic and all of the onion family are in daily use in the kitchen. For a milder flavor, when one just wants a mere suggestion, to rub a salad bowl, use the stem-bulbets of garlic. These little purple bead-like sections if harvested when ripe, will last for months in plastic in the refrigerator. If there



"Lavender has a soft effect at the edge of a garden, like a blue-gray haze and reminds one of doves."

—from an old garden book.

are any left by fall, or they start to sprout, then plant them.

Shallots have been in my garden for over forty years. They were the gift of a neighbor who had them from his neighbor, who brought them from his old home in Belgium. The cut-up tops are delicious with baked potatoes. The bulbets stand repeated cutting, but I save a few clumps at the end of the row, to re-plant, so there will always be vigorous new ones.

"Society Garlic," *Thulbagia violace*, is for those who love garlic but find it does not agree with them, or feel they are not brave enough. Chopped up fine it makes delicious garlic bread and should be served piping hot.

Thymes are among the most used herbs, always popular in dressing, roast, gravy and soup. Variegated thyme makes an attractive border, as does also the Golden Thyme. Lemon thyme makes refreshing drinks, and an excellent

flavor for vinegar. Basil, the symbol of love, is an annual summer grower, but may be grown in pots in a protected place to have snips for salad at all times. Its clove-like flavor goes with tomatoes, just as peaches go with cream, or savory goes with pork.

Mints alone could be a lifetime study. They have endless uses in addition to the usual association as flavor for cooling drinks. Whether you grow apple mint, peppermint, spearmint, or any of the endless variations, they will always be a delight. What could be more refreshing in your kitchen on a hot summer day, than a generous bouquet of cool variegated pineapple mint!

*"Where shines the sun most brightly,
And fragrant breezes blow,
Where sings the lark most sweetly,
'Tis where the roses grow."*

(Source not known)

While the list of plants that may be used for flavor, perfume and medicines is endless, none is more versatile than the rose. San Diego Rose Society Shows frequently stage a wide display of uses of the rose in cooking, where the rose flavor is the subtle ingredient, including choice confections, syrup, conserves, jams, wines, and here again, is the making of a full time hobby. There are multi-million dollar industries based on rose perfumes, washes, and lotions. The one best known in the rose world is the precious attar of roses from the Kazanlik rose in Bulgaria.

Rose Hips

The use of rose hips, the fruit of the rose, for tonics, salves and ointments is



Desert Candles, streptanthus inflatus, a member of the mustard family, was highly prized by California aborigines, who used it much like cabbage. They gave it the common name, "Squaw Cabbage."



Rose rugosa rubra hips are ground up for teas, used for their high vitamin content.

an old practice, but with the more recent knowledge of vitamins, there has been more interest in the old roses in medicine. The curative properties of atar of roses is now a new study.

Everyone should grow at least one old rose that forms attractive hips. Some varieties that are very showy are members of the *Rosa rugosa* strain, like *R. rugosa rubra*, *Delicata*, *Blanc Double de Coubert*, *Belle Poitevine*, etc. Some of these hips resemble little crabapples, are decorative in the garden, useful for floral arrangements, delicious to eat while working around the bushes. If you do not eat them, the birds will.

A delightful book on rose uses is "Rose Recipes," by Jean Gordon, "Rose Recipes, Customs, Facts and Fancies." It will open the door on a completely new adventure with roses, and will be welcomed by "gardeners and gourmets alike" and I add, the grower of herbal plants.

Everyone has a favorite herb and mine is savory, for, famous words, my grandmother grew it. She did her gardening on a remote island, where her plants were on a rocky, windswept hill. The things she grew there were incredible. In early summer she served big pots of thick soup, with all the new vegetables, mostly tops

and thinnings, flavored with savory. By August the young lambs were ready, and no lamb stew ever tasted like hers, with new potatoes, tiny onions, broad beans, cabbage leaves, and all flavored with savory. There was savory in the roast chicken at Christmas, in the New Year's roast goose, and all winter in the codfish cakes and roast pork. If I could have just one herb for seasoning it would be savory, (pure nostalgia!) Everyone has this feeling for the sights, perfumes, songs and flavors of childhood.

Why grow herbs? The answer is simple, you need so very little, they are so easy to grow, and it is so much better to get a snip of seasoning, right fresh from your own dooryard, full of pungent flavor and life, rather than something

Variegated Sage, Red Top



that was dried and kept on a grocer's shelf, perhaps for years. Added to this, many make distinctive garden specimens, adding to the color harmony and texture effect.

The list of herbs is an endless one, a hobby that cannot be fully exhausted in a lifetime, with the study and identification of these "bewitching" plants, their charming history and lore, fascinating backgrounds and uses, alluring uses as garden subjects and captivating possibilities, but the feeling can well be summed up in the well-known words of Mrs. Alice Morse Earle in her loved, "Old Time Gardens."

"It is impossible to describe to one who does not feel by instinct 'the lure of green things growing' the curious stimulation, the sense of intoxication, of delight, brought by working among such green-growing, sweet-scented things." ■

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Herb Recipes from our Readers

Spice companies have filled our grocery shelves with wonderful dry spices and herbs. However many of our floral friends and members grow and use fresh herbs. Here is a collection of some favorite recipes:

Mrs. N. Revis Carrington and Mrs. Jose S. Garcia are both members of the San Diego Floral Association and the American Iris Society. (Members have long enjoyed the open face-herb decorated sandwiches of these ladies.)

Thelma Carrington's Open Face Sandwiches

Mix low calorie cream cheese with chopped parsley, curly parsley please.

Spread on thin slices of rye bread that contain caraway cheese. Decorate with bits of the curly parsley.

Rosalie Garcia's Open Face Herb Sandwiches

Mixture of one-half Philadelphia cream cheese with one-half whipped butter or soft margarine. A variety of breads are used, white, black, rye, wheat, all toasted or plain. Green herbs are cut with scissors and a variety may be used. Parsley, Rosalie likes the Chinese parsley, she claims it is the tastiest of the parsleys, society garlic, sorrel leaf, sweet basil is available in summers only, tender nasturtium leaves or buds and occasionally she uses tender chrysanthemum. She also uses shallots, leeks, and chives. She does not limit her garnishing with parsley but uses all the herbs mentioned. (See Mrs. Garcia's article in this issue.)

Virginia Innis' Herb Biscuits

Mrs. Donald A. Innis is a tea drinker and has two tea time favorites. Fresh lemon thyme crushed into hot tea is served with herb biscuits stuffed with a variety of cheeses.

- 2 cups sifted all-purpose flour
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- 1 teaspoon of salt
- 2 Tablespoons chopped parsley
- 1/4 each dried leaf basil and tarragon
- 1/3 cup soft-type margarine
- 3/4 cup of milk

Sift flour, baking powder and salt into mixing bowl. Add parsley, basil and tarragon. Cut into soft-type margarine with pastry blender until mixture is like coarse meal. Make depression in center and add milk. Mix lightly with fork. Turn out

onto floured pastry board or cloth and knead about a half-dozen times until surface of dough is smooth. Roll out 1/2 inch thick. Cut biscuit with a floured 2 inch cutter and place on ungreased baking dish. Bake in 450 degree F. oven about 15 minutes until golden brown. Yield— one dozen biscuits.

Herb biscuits are good for salad lunches or may be used for cold sandwich bread or, toasted, they are good with soup.

Lea Marino's Rosemary Biscuit

Mrs. Carlo Marino grew up in Italy and uses rosemary in meat cookery but a favorite of hers is the rosemary biscuit:

Cut into 2 cups of bread flour, 1/3 cup of shortening and 1/4 cup of finely chopped rosemary leaves. (If dry herbs are used soak them in hot milk until soft.) Add one cup of milk, 3 teaspoons of baking powder, salt and 1/2 cup sugar. Mix and roll lightly, cut in blocks and bake carefully. Biscuit should brown but not be hard. Instead of rosemary, sage may be used for sage biscuit to be served with fowl. Chopped parsley or cress make a good mixture for meat and fish salads.

Vera Terrell's Herb Butter Bread

Many commented on Vera Terrell's herb butter, others remembered her minted carrots which she and Dr. James Terrell served during the past Christmas holidays. Here are both recipes:

Herb Butter Bread—Mince one clove of garlic in 1/4 lb. of melted butter and let stand for one hour. Remove garlic, brush butter on French bread or rolls split in wedges, sprinkle with oregano and paprika, toast under broiler.

Minted Carrots—Cut cooked carrots lengthwise once, then in two to three inch chunks. Marinate in fresh mint sauce for 24 hours or longer. Enough sauce should be made to cover the carrots, and lots of mint used. The sauce can be made tart enough for your taste by adding more or less vinegar. Minted carrots may be served hot or cold. They may be kept in a jar in the refrigerator. Don't worry about how long they will keep for they won't last long . . . they are fine for children's snacks.

Ed. NOTE: Readers of CALIFORNIA GARDEN are invited to share recipes with us. Mail them to Mrs. Virginia Norell, 5173 Overton Ave., San Diego, CA 92123. ■



ORNAMENTAL PALM

Seen at Bennett's Garden Center, 7555 Eads Street, in La Jolla. Rhaps humilus is a slow-growing house or patio plant with lovely fingered leaves. It may also be grown in partial shade outdoors, where it makes a decorative spot of leaf pattern.

WRITER NEEDS HISTORICAL DATA

Virginia M. Innis is writing a history of the nurseries and early seed stores which were located in San Diego. She is working under the auspices of the San Diego Nurserymen's Association and she would like to talk to anyone who remembers the early nurseries or nursery men or women. Old pictures are very much desired also. Materials collected will be made available to the editor of CALIFORNIA GARDEN magazine. Mrs. Innis may be reached through the San Diego telephone number 298-1690.

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THE LANDSCAPING OF SAN DIEGO'S MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT

by Gerald C. Wellington

IN ORDER TO TELL HOW the Depot was landscaped, I must acquaint the reader with the frugal or economy-minded approach by the Marine Corps to any project contemplated. Their policy of "make do" always amazed me in what they could accomplish with so little. When I came on the Marine Base, as it was named in February of 1942, they were still using motor transport equipment of World War I.

For the period prior to this time, this article will pass on information related to me by the old-timers, most of whom have "faded away" and by Mr. William Reinke, my predecessor. (From this same source I understand that the Parris Island Recruit Depot operated a farm and dairy to supplement their sustenance. This is the self-sufficient policy I spoke of above.)

Topsoil Needed

One of the first problems in landscaping the Depot was the acquisition of topsoil. Over 90% of its area was covered with hydraulic fill pumped in from dredging the Bay. It must be remembered that these were tidal sloughs that extended to Mission Bay and were known as Dutch Flats. That the San Diego River emptied into San Diego Bay at one time was borne

out by the very high water table. As late as 1944, I have seen it surfaced just east of Gate Two.

The black wood acacia street tree in this area had only an eighteen inch root penetration. There was the necessity for topsoil and fill dirt. This was acquired by Marine working parties shoveling, hand loading trucks.

Power Shovel for \$1

A very interesting story was related to me by Major "Honest John" Hamus. It seems that when Edmond Lowe and Victor McLaglen made the moving picture, "Tell it to the Marines," the company used the Marine Corps men and facilities and upon completion, they

wished to reimburse the Corps in some way in appreciation for the wholehearted cooperation. This, it seems, had to be refused. The company noticed the Marine working parties handloading the trucks. The story ends with the company selling the Corps a new power shovel for one dollar.

Original Selections were Wise

My first sight of the Depot's landscaping was in 1926 when the hedgeline along Barnett Avenue was planted. I have since appreciated the thought and fortunate selection that went into its planting. The "bottle brush" melaleuca, metrosiros, calistemon, the leptospermum laevigatum "Australian tea," casu-



PHOTO BY BETTY MACKINTOSH



Gerald C. Wellington first became interested in plants through his stepfather, Joseph Smith, who owned a nursery in Coronado back in the 30's. A desire to travel interrupted his nursery work. However, after four years in the U.S. Navy he was ready to return to San Diego and help Miss Kate Sessions get Balboa Park ready for the exposition. He remained in the Park to care for the Botanical Building during the exposition.

When Belle Benchley started her beautification program in the San Diego Zoo, Gerald Wellington was there to help. Today the zoo is one of the outstanding botanical gardens in the world, the investment in plants and trees surpassing the investment in animals. It was Gerald Wellington who planted the first jacaranda trees there. He worked with many other plants and areas of landscaping but he especially planted and maintained many fuchsias.

In February of 1942 he became the General Foreman of Ground Structures at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot where he remained until his retirement in March, 1968. He is credited with the beautification of MCRD. ■

rina and acacia latifolia — all Australian drought-resistant plants that were able to survive periods of economy when they would lack irrigation except the annual rainfall; they survived the tussock moth and spider mites that attacked them; they survived all but man's ignorance in trying to shape them into trees. These casualties were replaced with trees to relieve the monotony of a constant level. We used *pinus radiata* and recently *podocarpus ilonggata*. These are the plantings mostly seen by the public in passing the Depot.

The actual landscaping of the Depot should be considered in four increments: the original or the establishment of the first permanent barracks occurred following World War I. The first structures were designed in the California Mission style, with the Moorish arches along the arcades. The colorful tile of the roofs lent itself naturally to complimentary plantings.

Nursery Developed

Some of the landscaping at this time was contracted, but, out of necessity, a nursery soon followed. And from this time, most of the trees and shrubs were grown on the Base. The military supplemented a small staff of civilians to continue the landscaping. In 1927, the organization of Gold Star Mothers requested permission to plant trees dedi-

cated to their lost sons. Each year since then, this ceremony has continued, filling one park and well establishing another.

"Eugenias . . . stood like sentries"

The second phase started in World War II with further expansion of the Depot. By this time, a good many of the original plantings were maturing and the proper plantings were ascertained, the keynote uniformity. As a military institution, the treatment was kept formal. The *Eugenia myrtifolia*s, clipped in columns, stood like sentries at attention at all accent points. Since uniformity of any formal landscaping depends on "continued" maintenance, civilian tree trimmers were indoctrinated in the desired size and shape using templates to control maximum growth. All trimming on the Depot was restricted to this group. This prevented individual taste, as a uniform does. This further expansion opened new areas and thousands of yards of topsoil were moved in from Jaques farm on what is now Admiral Baker Field. A new Administration Building, more barracks, a theater and a new baseball field were added.

Living Projects

Each Commanding General has left some living project which he has sponsored. This blending of aesthetic groupings gives the beauty so widely recog-

nized. On the west entrance to the Administration Building, the two Star Pines were dedicated to the late General William T. Clement who was responsible for the two *Cedrus Deodars* on the east side. He wanted them for living Christmas trees that would be in view the length of the parade ground. The *Deodars* are reminiscent of Kiplings' "Barracks Tales." (Recently I have seen them used as a backdrop for T.V. interviews.)

Just prior to the Korean war came the third increment. The Roads and Grounds Branch was transferred into Depot maintenance. Until this time, we were directly under the Quartermaster and the nominal head was the Police and Forestry Officer. The Quartermaster billet was phased out and those duties were taken up by the Four Office and Comptroller. We came under the Four Office. (The reason I am explaining this is to show how chain of command works.) For instance, the Commanding General wished a certain type landscaping in a particular place. This would be given to the Chief of Staff who turned it over to the Four Officer who in turn relayed it to the Maintenance Officer who instructed the Police and Forestry Officer and I finally received the message.

Communications being what they are,

Continued



*Administration Building is backdrop for two Deodars, *Cedrus deodara*, about 20 years old.*

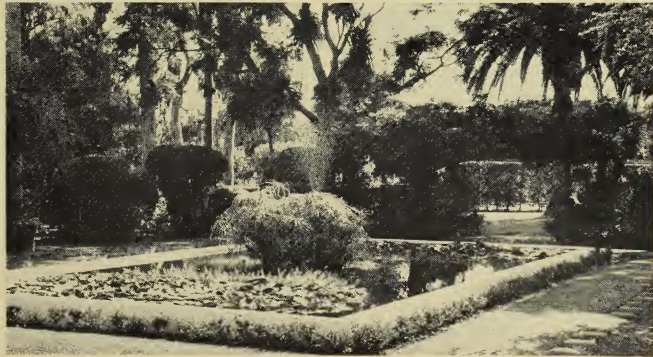
Cork Oak just outside maintenance yard is one of the best specimens in San Diego.



*Bottle Brush, *Melaleuca armilaria*, in the community park behind officers' quarters, invites climbing, and its sprawling branches are propped for prevention of damage to limbs—both tree and human.*



View of street on which officers' quarters are located shows parklike planting of front yards.



Formal treatment of this area includes a lily pond and water plants

PHOTOS BY BETTY MACKINTOSH

can you imagine painting a verbal picture that would withstand this many interpretations! Fortunately, this seldom happened because as I mentioned earlier, the Commanding Generals had definite ideas of what they wanted to contribute. So I was called to the Commanding General's Quarters (more about these Quarters later) and was given a first-hand instruction of what was wanted. I in turn drew up detailed plans both in plot and perspective to be sure of a meeting of the minds. This is why so many of the Commanding Generals now retired have taken pride in returning to their living contributions to a Marine Corps Depot that rose from a swampy tideland to a setting of beauty that is world renowned.

There are five Married Officer Quarters on the Depot that were built at the same time as the first barracks. The architecture shows the same Spanish influence. These were originally intended for the Commanding General, the Chief of Staff, the Quartermaster, the Provost Marshal and the Depot Surgeon, key personnel in most emergencies. Two approaches to these quarters are tree-lined with undershrubs making a hedge line that effectively screens these "M.O.Q.'s" from the rest of the Depot, also furnishing a background for the Honor Guards receptive to V.I.P.'s. The trees, *acacia floribunda*, *pittosporum veridiflora*, an occasional liquidambar and the flowering undershrubs, furnish color the year around. The quarters are set in maturing trees ranging from sub-tropical to temperate types with no distinctive lines of demarcation. Rather, one receives an impression of trees in a natural park setting. The grounds of the Commanding General's quarters, out of necessity, are much larger. Here the VIP's or visiting dignitaries and members of the command are entertained. The view from the terrace is a formal treatment. The elongated lily and fish pond with a row of towering cocos plumosa palms to the right and left of it, reflects a white wisteria-covered pergola with two giant jacarandas interbranching above. The flowering shrubs at the base of the palms are bordered with ornamental annuals. The periphery of the gardens is treated informally and so designed that many can circulate and dis-



Star pine, Auracaria cunninghami, is one of the trees planted by the Gold Star Mothers in Memorial Park, where the society has planted a tree each year since 1927. Showing in corner of picture is a branch of the Silk Oak, Gracillia robusta.

cover Marine mementos effectively placed, giving one a feeling of another time and another place.

This last phase to date, the expansion for Vietnam, brings this reminiscence to a close. A football field and driving range are being moved to make way for new permanent barracks. Modern architecture has appeared with landscaping in keeping. By contract, one of my last acts on the Depot was checking the landscape architect's drawings. (The treatment somehow reminds me of the new Art Museum facing the Prado in Balboa Park.)

It is always difficult to leave a garden. Writing these memories of the MCRD's now mature garden spots must of course end with a look at the new areas which will continue to be developed. The old, however, is there as a living foundation for the future. ■

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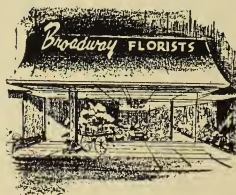
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Calendar of Care

AZALEAS

by Rosalind Sarver,

San Marcos

THE MAGIC OF AZALEA-PLANTING time here, is now, with these delicious winter rains to settle the beds and the plants for our long dry summers. San Diego is particularly blessed with a climate in which this rather retiring Beauty is, in some of her many forms, happy. Of course, she can never be completely content since it is difficult for her to tolerate our Metropolitan water with its high salt and mineral content.

The careful gardener, however, will not let this deter her (or him) but will work to offset this very real obstacle.

First: by planting in partial shade—not all shade.

Second: by selecting a well-drained location. This is a must, because azaleas (and all rhododendrons) need more air to the roots than any other plant. Good drainage is also needed to give a good leaching about once a month.

Third: by using an acid soil. The easiest way of course is to use pre-moistened, peat moss. Some gardeners use part sand, or part nitrified redwood sawdust, or pine needles, to keep the peat from packing.

Fourth: by using organic fertilizers, such as cottonseed meal, blood meal, fish meal or liquid fish emulsion, each month from April to August (or use less at a time more often.) The simplest way, perhaps is to buy a ready-prepared 'Azalea-Camellia Mix' which has also many trace elements such as manganese, iron, sulphur, etc. There are many good commercial acidifiers on the market, such as Trace-tone, Liquinox, Acidate, Rain, Ralph's Ironite, Greenz 26, etc. to mention a few.

Insect problems are usually slight for the home gardeners, though one should keep alert during the late, hot part of the summer, for red spider or privet mites. For leaf roller, spray with malathion, just before blooming season. Petal blight does not usually bother the home gardener.

Moisture Essential

Remember, azaleas love to be moist at all times. Since their roots are close to the surface, *never* cultivate. Also take care that the plants do not settle deeper than their original planting level.

Careful pinching during the growing months from April to August can keep plants from becoming too leggy. Too much pruning means a more compact plant, but also means smaller blossoms—fine for a bed-side or table, but not as showy as a rule as larger florets when seen from a distance.

Also there are new varieties constantly coming on the market, but usually for florists, and for Northern climates, where hardiness is the most compelling need.

If you are a 'new variety fevered fan' watch your local florist shops for some of

these lovelies: Pink Enchantress, Pink Frosting, Becky, Irresistible, Sunrise, Anytime, Yum Yum, Geisha, Coral Delight, and others.

For "average" azalea lovers, some 2,000 varieties are variously available. Where to start is the sixty-four dollar question!

If you want a glorious show, and the least trouble, stay with the fast growing, usually single florets, of the Southern Indicas: Pride of Dorking Red, Ivoryana, orchid and white, George Taber, pink, Glory of Sunnyhill, orange, Pink Charm, purple Formosana, and several good whites. For more interesting colors, shapes and less bold in growth, stay with the Belgian Indicas, and several good hybrids. For beginners, the tried and true, such as pink Sweetheart Supreme, Red Wings, Rose Queen, Purity, American Beauty, Red Poppy, Sun Valley, to scratch the surface.

Since there are varieties which start blooming in the fall to the Macrantha family which are usually in bloom at Fair Time, a careful selection can give one as much as 10 months of bloom!

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One of the earliest is September Morn (Alaska); others are California Sunset Albert and Elizabeth—beautiful salmon and white, scattering all winter. Rose Queen for Thanksgiving, Fred Sanders, and often Dr. Bergmann. For Christmas, have Red Cap, Chimes, and the 2 Ghames, Paul and Eric, and the 2 Petricks, alba and superba. For blooms in January, try Red Wings and American Beauty Princess Caroline, Dorothy Gish, Violaeca; in February, Fielder's White, Daphne, Kaempferi Hybrids, Purple Splendor, Coral Bells. In March and April, the sky's the limit! Don't overlook Easter Parade, Professor Wolters, Avenir, Madonna, Brilliance, Memoria de John Herrens, Sherwood Red, and to complete the calendar, decorate May and June with Flamingo, Sun Valley, Gumpo, shinnyo no tsuki.

Note: For further investigation, obtain Bulletin No. 21, from the Agricultural Experiment Station, Berkeley: "Rhododendrons and Azaleas for the Amateur." An excellent azalea book is Frederick P. Lee's "The Azalea Book" (\$12.95). ■

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DAHLIAS

by Larry Sisk,

San Diego County Dahlia Society

DAHLIA GARDEN PLANNING for the 1969 season has special importance in Southern California. This is the greatest year, because of the National Dahlia Show to be held in San Diego August 2 and 3.

The National Show is being combined with the annual exhibit of the San Diego County Dahlia Society, which this year also is the statewide show of the Pacific Southwest Dahlia Conference.

Because of the 200th Anniversary observance, San Diego's show was designated as the National Show by the American Dahlia Society.

Special 200th Anniversary trophies for the show will be provided by the Anniversary Organization, the County, the City, the San Diego Floral Association, the *Evening Tribune*, the *San Diego Union*, and others.

Among the others, once-in-a-life-time trophies are offered by Florence Chadwick, Mrs. Hester A. Pape, Edna C. Comstock, and Master David Comstock, for best blooms of the varieties named for them.

These, with all the other trophies, medals and special awards, provide the incentive for the intensive garden planning now under way. Most of the serious dahlia growers in the six Southern societies of the Dahlia Conference, and some of those in the five northern societies will be competing for all the special awards.

To be eligible for the "name" trophies,

the gardeners will have to have plants of the "name" varieties, and for the other specials, the gardens will be planned to produce exactly the right blooms in the right quantities.

All of this planning must be completed, and plans put into motion in the next few weeks, because planting time begins in late March and assumes peak proportions in late April.

Catalogs have been arriving from the dahlia specialists since December, orders are being placed, and the gardeners who are importing special varieties from Holland and other countries are anxiously watching for the postman.

More information about the big show and all the special attractions will be available later, but right now the serious business is the gardening itself.

New Exhibitors Invited

Those who have planted dahlias for garden color and home decoration alone, and others who never have grown this spectacular flower are invited to grow as never before and to exhibit at the big show. Special classes will be provided for first-time exhibitors, with show officials promising all the help that might be needed.

The first job, if it has not been done already, is to prepare the soil. Any average garden soil is good; loamy soil rich in compost is best.

Turn the soil to a depth of 12 to 18 inches. Apply steer manure, peat moss, or other humus if desired before turning; this will make the soil much better. Applying bone meal and/or superphosphate lightly before turning also will pay dividends.

Early Preparation

If time permits, it is a good idea to turn the garden area once or twice more, adding the humus and fertilizer if this

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Calendar of Care

wasn't done on the first digging. Including bone meal early is recommended because it does not become available as plant food for 90 days—just about the time the dahlia plants will be needing it.

Before planting, the garden area should be raked to a fine tilth, and rows or planting areas should be marked off, with a diagram being drawn to assist in locating each variety by height, color, or desired classification. This diagram provides a handy reference throughout the growing season and even at root digging time next winter.

About Roots to Plant

In obtaining dahlia roots for planting, one can be reasonably sure of good stock if it is from a specialist, a reputable nursery, or an experienced member of the dahlia society. Dime-store purchases too often are a waste of money, as are purchases from the bulk bins containing miscellaneous, unnamed roots. Magazines or dahlia society members can supply names and addresses of specialists from whom catalogs can be ordered.

Good exhibition-variety roots and plants may be obtained at root sales and swap meets conducted each spring by all societies. The annual swap-and-auction of the San Diego society will be at 7 p.m. April 9, in the Floral Building in Balboa Park.

Each root bought or planted must have a sprout or a plainly visible eye. The root must be solid, with firm neck fully covered by its bark-like skin. If the sprout is dried or looks wilted, chances are that the root is no good.

Help Them Sprout

Roots held over from last season should be sprouting by now; if not, it is time to help them along by placing them in a bed of moist sand in a warm area. Be sure to keep the sand moist but not wet, and keep the roots out of the direct sun. Keeping the roots dark by covering lightly with a gunny sack or other non-plastic material will help.

When it's time to plant, allow about 18 inches square for each plant of the smaller varieties, and 30 square for the larger ones. Place a 4- to 6-foot, 1-inch square stake for each plant before planting, and then plant the root on its side with sprout up, about two inches from the stake. Cover the root with soil, keep-

ing the sprout clear if it has developed leaves; otherwise, go ahead and cover the little sprout completely.

Water each root well at time of planting and stand back to let it grow. Except in extreme dry spells the first watering will be all that is necessary until the plant appears. After that, ordinarily good care. ■

FUCHSIAS

by Morrison W. Doty
San Diego Fuchsia Society

THE DRENCHING RAINS that produced disastrous flooding and mudslides in central and northern California last month brought much-needed water to the drier San Diego area.

Following such an unusually wet winter in Southern California we find here all plants, even the trees, grown far beyond their usual new greenness this February. The deep watering, leaching out the injurious minerals that afflict both our soil and commercial water, has helped a lot. Many gardeners, new to this area, are unaware that we must do this deep watering ourselves fairly often. The rains seldom come often enough to prevent the unfortunate accumulation of certain chemicals in the soil. The better job that so much soft rainwater does may show in our fuchsias this spring as lush, lovely new growth. This is especially true where fall, or dormant early pruning was done. It may increase the risk of frost kill, with our present erratic weather tendencies.

Considering this, and our cold late springs of the past year or two, it is safer not to encourage heavy growth by very early feeding of such plants. However, they should be finger checked for sufficient moisture every few days, especially if in containers. Wet, drippy, heavy fogs at night or even light rains often fool the new grower about moisture around the roots of container plants, while sunny days and warm winds are drying them out dangerously at the same time.

These sunny warm days also often lure the fuchsia fancier into pruning before all danger of killing frost is past. Despite occasional claims of less die-back and

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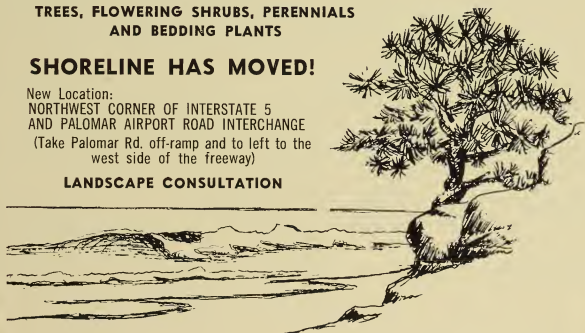
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PHOTO BY BETTY MACKINTOSH

From James Watson's garden—
"Marinka," all red, for baskets or
staking upright.

frost damage in fall as the sap is going down, most people still prune in spring. Since February is a spring month in this area, fuchsia pruning should be safe from frost by mid-month, except in coldest county areas. Since all your fine bloom comes only on *new growth*, pruning is quite essential, and should be carefully studied for best possible results.

Keep in mind always the *type* and *how* and *where* it is to be used in your garden: bush, or trailing, high or low, for border, front or background; basket (full or low trailing) tree, or espalier.

Don't be afraid to cut new growth back each year within two or three leaf nodes of the proper outline for its type. Remove straggly, cross or weak old growth, and trim bush plants to proper height for their place and purpose in the garden. Trim espaliered plants, and keep within their wall pattern. *Tree* types must be shorn to shape, with trunk buds rubbed off to discourage bushing, and *basket* may be cut back almost to edge of con-

tainer. But it is always best to leave a little foliage to provide some needed extra vitality. After pruning, proper *pinching* back of *tips* as they grow, will keep them in shape, and prevent heavy blooming until the plant has grown sturdy.

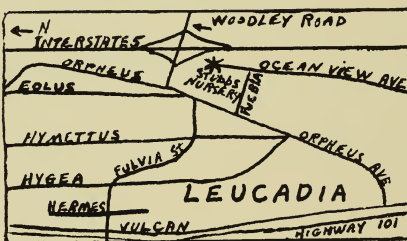
While pruning select cuttings for propagating new stock. With sharp shears cut from new tip growth, pieces not over three or four inches long, of your most vigorous plants. Press the cut end down firmly past 1 or 2 leaf nodes into a flat of moist sharp sand. The cuttings may be dipped in a plant hormone first (if desired) and perhaps a bit of leaf mold added to the sand, if you are not sure of transplanting promptly. Placed in a warm, protected nook with filtered sunshine, the cuttings should be about ready to put into little pots in three weeks or so, without any under heat. In feeding, some like to start with one early dry fertilizer hi-nitrogen feeding, followed at first by liquid fish-base (also hi-nitrogen, like 10-5-5) to develop sturdy plants, then

changing before blooming to a hi-phosphorus fish formula such as 4-10-8 to produce heavy bloom. One tablespoon of good organic fish concentrate to a gallon of water applied a week apart, gives good results. *Don't* feed cuttings.

Early in the growing season also is a good time to start *preventive* spraying, for it allows the use of the milder safer solutions.

As an amateur rose grower you are cordially invited to exhibit your roses at the San Diego Rose Society's 42nd Annual Spring Rose Show, April 12 and 13, Conference Building, Balboa Park. Entries will be accepted from 7:00 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. on Saturday, April 12, 1969.

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IRISES

by Frank Hutchinson
Secretary, San Diego-Imperial
Counties Iris Society

SOME OF OUR READERS are enjoying winter snow conditions even here in Southern California. Their irises are covered with a white blanket and their gardens at this season are not so different from those I experienced in New England. I'll never forget the beauty of the Sherman gardens in Ludlow, Vermont when I lived there more than thirty years ago.

My aunt was very fond of both tulips and irises. When the three or four feet of snow was reduced to a few inches of ice, the tulips knew it was spring. Up they came, melting holes right through

the ice. It was thrilling! If I hadn't seen it, I wouldn't have believed it! As soon as the ice melted, short green shoots appeared like magic on all the iris rhizomes. These were natural forcing conditions.

The masses of bloom came every year without special fertilizing, spraying, or watering! We used nothing but bone meal at two or three year intervals when we planted. Lovely as it was, the short blooming season ended as quickly as it had come. The large plantings were devoid of further interest. There were no such dividends as rebloomers or blooms out of season!

Gardeners in our California hill country may find that the melting snows provide a similar push toward rapid growth. Knowing how fondly my aunt anticipated her iris blooms, I know that she would have been glad to water and fertilize if she could have had our possibility of year-round bloom! While waiting for spring bloom, we are enjoying primroses, violas, pansies, iceland poppies, lobelias, and "Wee Willie" sweet williams planted in front of our iris from flats available in December. Spring bloom depends mostly upon work done several months before! Check low-growing annuals available at your favorite nursery.

Moisture is Essential

Many gardeners here seem to believe that they can have success with very little water. In this area, rain is both unpredictable and undependable. Fertilizers previously applied need water to become effective. Natural rainfall is best; but, at the least, it must be supplemented.

Invasive Tree Roots

Soil and sun conditions vary greatly even between close neighbors. If your garden is full sun but your soil is rich, deep, and moist, your fertilizer and water

needs may be minimal. Many of us have to fight invasive roots from a neighbor's eucalyptus or pepper trees. Many neighbors are quite unaware that their trees are preventing gardening success across the fence. Large eucalyptus trees as close as sixty feet cause predictable failure.

Fertilize Again

Successful growers here disagree regarding fertilizers. Many are experimenting. Some delay as late as March to give their irises a balanced feeding. With naturally rich soil, some are confident of success without any feeding program. We recommend a 5-10-10 fertilizer for late January or early February when the plants, which have been quite dormant, begin to make signs of growth. Some prefer a more balanced formula, such as 12-12-12 or 10-10-10. Most growers agree that high nitrogen is to be avoided.

Problems and What to Do

It is no fun gardening if one is forever worried about sprays and diseases. Irises are much like people: they are apt to go through life without experiencing those calamitous diseases which could occur! On the other hand, preventive measures should be taken to protect health. Iris are less likely to get rhizome rot if there is good drainage. Elevated or terraced conditions can be ideal. If a mushy condition occurs and the plant is not valuable, dump it. Never put any such diseased material in your compost pile. On a valuable rhizome, scoop out the affected part, expose it to the sun for a day, and dust with sulphur before replanting. You may save it. Agricultural gypsum dusted over rhizomes is recommended as a preventive. Irises are usually healthy and easy to grow. Your nurseryman is your best friend if problems do arise.

Remember to watch for aphids. Spraying each clump with the systemic poison Cygon 2-E will not only kill the aphids which could deform or stunt the main stem but it will also control the tiny thrips which crawl around on the buds spoiling the perfection of the blooms.

Fertilize a Second Time!

About the middle of March, or six weeks before you expect your peak bloom, apply a liquid fertilizer having a 0-10-10 formula. Avoid nitrogen at that time. Before you scoff at this, try it. Compare the colors and substance with blooms grown on similar plants which do not have this extra feeding. Plan to enter the Spring Show.

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BY MACKINTOSH**

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758 Cordova Ave., S.D. 92107 227-7769

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY

First Tuesday, Floral Building, 8 p.m.
Pres.: Frank Friesen
2500 Fire Mountain Drive
Oceanside, Calif. 92054 757-1800
Pres.: Byron Geer
5094 Mt. La Platta Dr., S.D. 92117 279-1191

SAN DIEGO FUCHSIA SOCIETY

Second Monday, Floral Building, 8 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Wm. Knott
1912 David Street San Diego 92111 277-1188

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY

Third Monday, Floral Building, 8 p.m.
Pres.: Richard D. Streeper
1333 Venatche Ave.
El Cajon, Calif. 92021 448-0321
Repr.: Mrs. Felix White 264-4440
5262 Imperial Ave., S.D. 92114

SOUTHWESTERN GROUP, JUDGES' COUNCIL

CALIFORNIA GARDEN CLUBS, Inc.
First Wednesday, Floral Building, 10:30 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Gerald Dennis 448-5603
9250 Poinciana Dr., El Cajon 92021
Repr.: Mrs. Roland S. Hoyt 296-2757
2271 Ft. Stockton Dr., S.D. 92103

OTHER GARDEN CLUBS

ALFRED D. ROBINSON BEGONIA SOCIETY
Third Friday, Homes of Members, 10 a.m.
Pres.: Miss Myrtle Patterson 224-1572
4310 Piedmont Dr., S.D. 92107

BERNARDO BEAUTIFUL & GARDEN CLUB

First Wednesday, 1:00 Seven Oaks Community
Center, Bernardo Oaks Dr., Rancho Bernardo
Pres.: William Wheatley
14002 Sarpe Dr. San Diego 92128 487-1150
(Rancho Bernardo)

CARLSBAD GARDEN CLUB

First Friday, VFW Hall, Carlsbad, 1:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Robert Williamson 729-2276
1226 Cynthia Lane, Carlsbad 92008

CHULA VISTA GARDEN CLUB

Third Wednesday, Chula Vista Woman's Club,
357 "G" St., 1:00 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Benjamin Tate 420-1700
44 Second Ave., Chula Vista 92011

CITY BEAUTIFUL OF SAN DIEGO

Pres.: Mrs. Raymond E. Smith 488-0830
4975 Fannell St., Pacific Beach 92109

CORONADO FLORAL ASSOCIATION

Meets 1st Tuesday, Red Cross Bldg., 1113 Adella
Lane
Pres.: Thomas J. Gligore
309 1st Coronado 92118 435-1007

CROSS-TOWN GARDEN CLUB

Third Tuesday, Knights of Columbus Hall,
2827 31st St., S.D. 92106 8 p.m.
Pres.: Mr. Charles Williams
3865 41st Street, San Diego 92105 284-2317

CROWN GARDEN CLUB OF CORONADO

Fourth Thursday, Red Cross Bldg., 1113 Adella
Lane, 9:00 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Benjamin H. Berry 435-4997
471 Country Club Lane, Coronado 92118

DELGADILLA GARDEN CLUB

First Wednesday, Encinitas Union Elementary
School, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. I. F. Nichols 753-5409
159 Diana, Encinitas 92046

DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB (PAUMA VLY.)

Meets 2nd Tuesday, Alt. Pauma Valley and Valley
Center 1:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Frances J. Lawson
P.O. Box 288, Valley Center 92082

EL CAJON WOMAN'S CLUB (Garden Section)

Pres.: Mrs. John Olson 444-2753
655 Bradford Rd., El Cajon 92020
ESCONDIDO GARDEN CLUB

3rd Friday, Veterans Memorial Hall 1:00 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Olaf Olsen
Rt. 1 - Box 70-B Escondido 92025 745-4449

FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB

Last Thursday, Fallbrook Woman's Clubhouse,
1:30 p.m.
V-Pres.: Mrs. Blanche Grizet
789 Knoll Park Lane Fallbrook 92028 728-2394

GROSSMONT GARDEN CLUB

Second Monday, La Mesa Chamber of Commerce
Bldg., University Ave., La Mesa 92041
Pres.: Mrs. Floyd Swingle
4680 Pomona Ave., La Mesa 92041 469-1248

HIPS AND THORNS

Meets at Members' Homes Quarterly.
Pres.: Mrs. Eugene Cooper 295-7938

IMPERIAL BEACH GARDEN CLUB

1st Tuesday, Imperial Beach Civic Center,
1:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Walter V. Roberts
1000 Sunset St. Imperial Beach 92032

LA JOLLA GARDEN CLUB

Meets: First Tuesday each month except
July & August Mt. Soledad Presbyterian Church
1:00 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. John Marx 459-6417
1216 La Jolla Ranch Rd., La Jolla 92037

LAKESIDE GARDEN CLUB

3rd Monday, Lakeside Farm School, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Loy M. Smith 443-3069
9511 Farmington Dr., Lakeside 92040

LA MESA WOMAN'S CLUB (Garden Section)

3rd Thursday, La Mesa Women's Club, 1:00 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Allen W. Carpenter 583-7508
5169 Ewing, S.D.

LAS JARDINERAS

Third Monday, 10 a.m. Homes of members
Pres.: Mrs. Joseph Cuddihy
7857 La Jolla scenic Drive
La Jolla 92037 463-0171

LEMON GROVE WOMAN'S CLUB

(Garden Section)
First Tuesday, Lemon Grove Woman's Club
House, 1 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Hal Crow 466-3330
3850 Quarry Rd., La Mesa

MISSION GARDEN CLUB

Meets First Monday, 8 p.m.
Barbour Hall, Pershing and University
Mrs. Vera Elmar 477-5344
1127E 16th St., National City 92050

NORTH COUNTY ROSE SOCIETY

Meets First Tuesday, 7:30 p.m. at
Palomar College
Pres.: James A. Kirk 748-3870
15131 Espola Road, Poway

NORTH COUNTY SHADE PLANT CLUB

Second Sat., 1:30 p.m. Seacoast Hall, Encinitas
Pres.: Mrs. M. J. Noy
1579 Caudor St., Encinitas 92024 753-5037
114 Natal Wy., Vista

O. C. IT GROW GARDEN CLUB

Second Wednesday, S. Oceanside School
Auditorium, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. John B. Stanton 726-1466
1858 Avocado Dr., Vista 92083

PACIFIC BEACH GARDEN CLUB

Meets second Monday, 7:30 p.m. Community
Club House, Gresham and Diamond Sts.,
Pacific Beach
Pres.: Mrs. Edward J. Reamer 488-9609
970 Agate St., S.D. 92109

SAN DIEGO PALM SOCIETY

Pres.: Mr. James Specht

PALOMAR CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY

Third Saturday, 1 p.m., Palomar College Foreign
Language Building, Room F22
Pres.: Mrs. Mildred Gregory 724-4986
339 S. Melrose Dr., Vista 92083

PALOMAR ORCHID SOCIETY

Meets Third Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Avocado
Inn, 114 Hillside Terrace, Vista
Pres.: Eugene A. Casey 753-3571
932 Crest Drive, Encinitas

POWAY VALLEY GARDEN CLUB

2nd Wednesday, 9:30 a.m., Community Church
Pres.: Mrs. Leo C. Cusick 748-8270
1338 Frame Rd Pwary 92064

RANCHO SANTA FE GARDEN CLUB

Second Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., 2:00 p.m.
Pres.: Hubert Larson
P.O. Box 782 Rancho Santa Fe 92067 756-1926

SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB

Fourth Tuesday, San Carlos Club, 6955 Golfcrest
Drive
Pres.: Mrs. Douglas Oldfield 463-0692
6372 Lake Levon San Carlos

SAN DIEGO BRANCH AMERICAN

BEGONIA SOCIETY
Fourth Monday, Barbour Hall - Univ &
Pershing, 8 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Mary Hofmann 284-4449
2227 33rd Street, San Diego 92104

SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY

Second Monday, 8 p.m. at 4724 Nebo Dr. La Mesa
Pres.: Mrs. Jackie Hardin
2626 Coronado Ave., Space 116
Imperial Beach, Calif. 92132 424-3456

SAN DIEGUITO GARDEN CLUB

Third Wednesday, Seacoast Savings Building,
Encinitas, 10 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Waldo Vogt 755-4772
773 Barbara Ave., Solana Beach 92075

SAN MARCOS GARDEN CLUB

Pres.: Mrs. E. C. C. 744-0226
1221 San Julian Dr., San Marcos 92069

SAN MIGUEL BRANCH AMERICAN

BEGONIA SOCIETY
First Wed., Yonkers Center, Lemon Grove
Pres.: Mrs. Mary Birchell 466-7631
6070 Sarita St., La Mesa 92041

SANTA MARIA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB

Second Monday, 10 a.m. Women's Club House,
5th and Main, 9:30 a.m.
V-Pres.: Mrs. Winifred Posik 789-0531
727 E. St. Ramona 92065

SANTÉE WOMEN'S CLUB Garden Sec.

Pres.: Mrs. Leon Roloff 448-0291
9138 Willow Grove Ave., Santee 92071

VILLE GARDEN CLUB, POWAY

Meets 3rd Thursday, 10 a.m. Homes of members
Pres.: Mrs. Brown Thompson III
16728 Espola Rd., Poway 92064

VISTA GARDEN CLUB

First Friday, Vista Rec. Center 1:00 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Wm L. Larsen 726-3622
100 Mar Vista Dr., Vista 92083

VISTA MESA GARDEN CLUB

Second Tuesday, 2 p.m., Family Association
Center
Pres.: Mrs. Clara Haskins 465-0710
2352 El Prado, Lemon Grove 92045

CALIFORNIA GARDEN
San Diego Floral Association
Floral Building, Balboa Park
San Diego, Ca. 92101

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED



PLAN(T) AHEAD

MISSION VALLEY CENTER

200th ANNIVERSARY FLOWER & GARDEN SHOW

Coordinated by the MEN'S GARDEN CLUB of San Diego County

Thurs., Fri., Sat., May 22, 23, & 24

